

EAST ELEVATION

SCALE: 3/8" = 1'-0"

FURE'S CABIN

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

KATMAI NATIONAL PARK & PRESERVE

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FURE'S CABIN

BAY OF ISLANDS, NAKNEK LAKE

KATMAI NATIONAL PARK & PRESERVE

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ANCHORAGE, ALASKA

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INTRODUCTION

Fure's Cabin is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places for its significance as an exceptional example of historic craftsmanship, and for its representation of the lifestyle of early 20th-century non-native Alaskans. In the summer of 1983 the cabin was in good condition, but it is now on the verge of serious damage because of deterioration and lack of maintenance.

This report includes the Administrative and Physical History and Analysis sections of the Historic Structures Report (H.S.R.) mandated by NPS-28. Recommended Treatments for stabilization of Fure's Cabin are provided in both written and graphic form.

The Recommended Treatments section addresses the problems above and provides recommendations for work to be done by NPS day labor.

This report was originally prepared as an emergency stabilization report, but several things came to light during its initial review. First of all, it is not the goal of this division to further complicate the process of treating historic structures, nor to create a new document. With this in mind the report was modified to meet NPS-Guidelines for Historic Structure Reports.

Though stabilization sounds appropriate when speaking of rehabilitation an historic log structure, restoration is also necessary. The log structures are performing the dual role of holding up the building and protecting it from the weather. Because of these conditions it is difficult to separate stabilization treatment from restoration treatments; they become one and the same. Both terms may be applied to similar treatments.

A slight departure from conventional Historic Structure Reports will be found in the recommended treatment drawings. Because of the simplicity of these structures, the treatment drawings will be developed in sufficient detail, when coupled with the materials list, to carry out the actual work. This procedure will save significant time and funds that would normally be used in developing a separate package of Working Drawings and Specifications, as these are contained in this report.

Another departure from conventional Historic Structure Reports is the use of Historic American Buildings Survey (H.A.B.S.) format instead of existing condition drawings. Since both types contain essentially the same information, it saves space by using the H.A.B.S. format for the H.S.R. and so that it can be archived in Washington, D. C.

I. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA SECTION

The only known name of the structure described in this report is Fure's Cabin. There is no structure number, but its location is described as 58° 40' 13" latitude and 155° 25' 30" longitude.

Fure's Cabin is in the process of being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places for local significance primarily because of its exceptional craftsmanship.

The structure is owned in fee by the National Park Service and is in management category B (structures that should be Preserved and Maintained.) Planning documents for Katmai National Park and Preserve that indicate the proposed treatment and use are:

- NPS List of Classified Structures, 1975
- Katmai General Management Plan (draft) 11/82
- Katmai Resources Management Plan 4/82
- Katmai Statement for Management 11/82

No cooperative agreements exist concerning this structure.

Proposed treatments recommended in this report are Emergency Stabilization and deal with components of the building which require immediate attention.

It is anticipated that this structure will continue to be used as a patrol cabin for National Park Service personnel.

I. PHYSICAL HISTORY AND ANALYSIS SECTION

A. HISTORICAL DATA

Statement of Significance

Fure's Cabin is significant in that it reflects excellent craftsmanship and gives evidence of the lifestyle of many early 20th-century non-native Alaskans. While the cabin itself best demonstrates the craftsmanship and architectural aspects of the site's significance, all the structures and historic paraphernalia at the site are important in demonstrating the lifestyle of Roy Fure, a trapper-pro prospector.

The level of craftsmanship achieved on the cabin is exceptional. Overall dimensions of the structure vary little more than one-half inch at opposing wall elevations-- remarkable considering the age of the building. All the logs used in the building were hewn by hand to a rectangular shape; they also are dimensionally consistent. Joints between wall logs and at dovetailed corners were carefully crafted to fit tightly and are still tight today; little chinking was required or used. The cabin's fine and careful construction is evidenced by its excellent state of preservation despite its being uninhabited for twenty years in a harsh environment.

Certain aspects of the cabin, mainly the dovetailed corners and hand-hewn roof and floor slabs, appear to show Russian or Scandinavian influence in Alaskan architecture. This detailing is similar to construction techniques used in a Russian Orthodox Church in the Lake Clark region of Alaska (the Kejik Church), and the Russian Bishop's House, a National Historic Landmark in Sitka, Alaska. Mr. Fure was a Lithuanian-Russian and must have learned methods of construction in his homeland, as these methods are rare in Alaska. This is the only cabin in the Katmai area constructed in this fashion (with the possible exception of another cabin constructed by Mr. Fure, which has not been examined as yet).

Fure's Cabin exemplifies the early 20th-century trapper-pro prospector lifestyle and gives evidence of the activities and lifestyle of Roy Fure. The site has the number and kinds of outbuildings characteristic of trapper-pro prospector sites built in many regions of Alaska during this time period: a one-room log cabin, elevated cache, wood shed, and outhouse. The construction materials, log and split-logs, rather than milled lumber, are also typical of the era in which the cabin was built.

The historic paraphernalia and furnishings, including traps, axes, tools, built-in wood shelves, cardboard boxes flattened to cover interior walls, and a wood cookstove are characteristic of a trapper-pro prospector residence, though the quality and number of items show touches of a more permanent nature than most. A number of artifacts are inventions or modifications made by a person with little cash income, far from commercial outlets, and whose subsistence was

largely from nature. These include a lamp shade made of tree bark, gas-cans flattened for use as roofing, and a shower nozzle made from a bacon can.

Fure lived in San Francisco before moving to Alaska.¹ The Alaska Packer's Association recruited and transported workers from San Francisco each summer season and Fure was probably one of the thousands lured to Alaska to fish commercially or work in fish canneries or salteries.²

There are conflicting reports about the year Fure moved to the Bay of Islands. In 1954 archeologists conducting research in the area interviewed Fure. According to their report Fure lived below Chignik, Alaska, in 1912, but moved to the present Katmai National Park and Preserve shortly thereafter. He described several villages in the area to them, from first-hand experience beginning in 1914, and from hearsay knowledge for the years prior to that-- which leads one to believe he moved to the region in 1914.³

In 1938, however, the National Park Service investigated Fure's right to land within the then monument, and the investigator cited a late date for Fure's arrival. A.C. Kinsley, Special Agent, Mount McKinley National Monument, reported that Fure moved into the Katmai region about 1926, and that his wife, Fannie, lived there only two years, 1926-1927, before moving to Kodiak.⁴ Other National Park Service records indicate he moved to the Katmai area in 1916.⁵

At any rate, Fure and his wife Fannie Olson, an Aleut from Naknek, settled at the Bay of Islands and had two children, a son Alexander and a daughter Nola, born in the 1920's.⁶ About 1941 Alexander Fure helped his father build another cabin at American Creek, where Roy Fure was reportedly doing some occasional prospecting.⁷

Pay receipts, oral interviews, and the artifacts at the site indicate Fure worked at several occupations on a temporary or seasonal basis--as a trapper, prospector, carpenter, cannery-worker, laborer, and a fisherman. He was described as a person handy with wood and machinery and a good carpenter. He had a wind generator, a windmill, a radio, and a plethora of tools at the cabin. To obtain supplies, he used dory in summer and skis in winter to travel 55 miles to Naknek and the nearest commercial establishments. In Naknek and South Naknek area he had several friends with whom he'd stay when in town.⁹

Writing from a hospital on September 4, 1962, Fure authorized his daughter Nola and his son-in-law Bobby Hoffman to use and live in his three cabins, including the one at the Bay of Islands, the cabin at American Creek, and another one located outside the monument boundaries.¹⁰ Because he was a citizen of Russia and had never obtained United States citizenship, however, ownership of the cabins at American Creek and the Bay of Islands reverted to National Park Service upon his death in October, 1962.¹¹

Fure's cabin remains in good condition with a great many artifacts still at the site. The relative isolation of the site, far from any major population centers and accessible only by float plane or boat, has preserved the integrity of the site. At least one bear over the years, however, and a few people have entered the cabin and disturbed then rearranged historic objects.¹² Park rangers use the cabin while on patrols.

The National Park Service has developed a stabilization plan for the building. Stabilization work is scheduled to begin in the summer of 1985.

1. Mike Shapsnikoff, Victor Monsen, interviews with Joaqlin Estus, Brooks Camp and Naknek, Alaska, June, 1982.
2. Monsen to Estus, June, 1982. For more information on the history of the Katmai area, see: John A. Hussey, Embattled Katmai: A History of Katmai National Monument, (San Francisco: National Park Service, 1971). An overview of the fishing industry in particular is given by James E. Hawkins, Eliabeth A. Daugherty, "The Silver Fleece: Economic Study of the Bristol Bay Region," (Alaska Rural Development Board, Juneau: 1958) pp 3-4. The records of the Alaska Packers Association, Alaska Historical Library, Juneau, Alaska, provide more specific information on the industry.
3. Wilbur A. Davis, with assistance of James W. Leach, "Archeological Investigations of Inland and Coastal Sites of the Katmai National Monument, Alaska," (Unpublished manuscript, National Park Service, Alaska Regional Office, Anchorage, Alaska, March 4, 1954) p. 69.
4. A.C. Kinsley, Special Agent, Division of Investigations, Mount McKinley National Park, to Commissioner, General Land Office, Jan. 1, 1940, Park files, Katmai National Park and Preserve, King Salmon, AK.
5. Merrill J. Mattes, Chief, Office of History and Historic Architecture, Western Service Center, National Park Service, to General Superintendent, Alaska Cluster Office, National Park Service, Feb. 1, 1970; Superintendent, Mount McKinley National Park, to Regional Director, Western Region, Jan. 6, 1964 (National Park Service file, Katmai National Park and Preserve, King Salmon, Alaska).
6. Kinsley, p.3.
7. Monsen to Estus, June, 1982.
8. Bob Hatfield, Victor Monsen, Mike Shapsnikoff, interviews with Joaqlin Estus, Brooks Camp and Naknek, Alaska, June, 1982.
9. Roy Fure, letter "To Whom it May Concern," Sept. 4, 1962, (Park files, Katmai National Park and Preserve, King Salmon, AK).
10. Thomas F. Flynn, Jr., Director, Western Region, National Park Service, to U.S. Senator E.C. Bartlett, Park files, Katmai National Park and Preserve, King Salmon, AK, Kinsley.
11. David E. Bogart, Park Ranger, Mount McKinley National Park, Nola L. Hoffman, Park files, Katmai National Park and Preserve, King Salmon, AK, January 27, 1964.

B. ARCHITECTURAL DATA

1. General Description - Site

This structure is located in Katmai National Park and Preserve on the North Arm of Naknek Lake. This locale of the lake is named Bay of Islands. The structure is sited approximately 115 feet away from the shoreline of the lake and up a slope about 30 feet above water level. The entrance to the building faces east.

Fure's Cabin is accessible only by foot, boat or float plane. The site is heavily overgrown with vegetation, clearly demonstrating abandonment.

Others supporting structures at this site include the following:

a. A windmill tower, with storage shed at its base, is located just west of the main cabin approximately in line with the cabin's north elevation. The tower appears to be about 30 feet from the cabin and is 12 feet square. The storage portion of the tower is covered with corrugated tin. An access door is located on the east elevation.

b. An outhouse is located uphill directly north about 100 feet from the cabin. The outhouse is sheathed with Blazo cans over log framework.

c. A lumber storage shed is located downhill in a southeasterly direction approximately 40 feet from the main cabin. This structure is constructed with nominal-dimensioned lumber and has a low-gabled roof sheathed with Blazo cans. Lumber is still stored in this shed.

The treatments recommended in this report primarily address the main cabin structure, as it is of the highest priority of the resource. Only items considered of primary importance to halt deterioration are dealt with in the stabilization of this structure. The following are the main areas of the building to be treated:

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. Sill Logs | 3. Roof Planks |
| 2. Floor Planks | 4. Roofing |

Interior furnishings, which also contribute to the significance of the site, will also be described as they will, perforce, be affected by treatment of the structure. A collection preservation guide is being developed by Harper's Ferry Center to address interior furnishings treatments.

2. Architectural Description - Existing Conditions

Fure's Cabin was constructed of native spruce apparently cut at this site. There is still evidence of cut stumps of adequate diameter near the cabin to have provided the original logs.

Though the structure has remained vacant since 1962, it is in remarkable condition, though it shows signs of neglect, especially the roof eaves and interior floor.

a. Walls, Doors and Windows

The walls are constructed with logs that have been hewn down to a very consistent dimension of 8 inches thick. The width of the horizontal log members vary from approximately 10 to 18 inches, depending upon which end of the log taper is measured. Some roundness of the logs is evident at the joints because the thickness of 8 inches was so carefully maintained. The undersides of the wall logs appear to have been kerfed to provide a tight weather-resistant fit.

The corner joints are all dovetailed with a high degree of craftsmanship and still fit tight. At various points there is evidence of large spikes having been driven into the dovetailed joints. All end-grain of these joints is painted with red paint. The paint appears to have been a regular maintenance operation in the upkeep of this structure performed by the owner, Roy Fure. The paint has remained in fair condition, thus slowing deterioration at the log butts.

Chinking of horizontal log joints is with, what appears to be, hemp and moss on the interior and exterior. Just to the right of the door, at the exterior, Russian newsprint has been used for chinking. Much of the chinking has weathered out, but joints are still tight due to the high level of craftsmanship. About half of the interior walls are covered with remnants of cardboard boxes.

Vertical logs are located at all door and window jambs and appear to be channeled to receive wall logs. East and west wall windows are fixed glass with two types of sash configurations. Two-over-two light sashes are used at the east wall and the west has three-over-three lights. Sashes are missing at the north and south walls and only a wire insect screen is nailed over the window frame. The only door is constructed of horizontal one-by-sixes at the exterior laminated with vertical one-by-sixes faced to the interiors.

b. Sill Logs

The existing condition of the sill logs is obvious because they have been in constant contact with the soil since the cabin was constructed. There is uniform dry rot primarily below the grade. This problem is compounded at the north elevation and the north end of the west elevation because the structure is built into the hillside. At least three courses of these wall logs, above the floor level, are in direct contact with soil at their exterior face.

c. Floor Planks

The floor planks consist of 3 by 12 inch hand-hewn planks. Taper and thickness vary a few inches and length averages 8 feet. These floor planks run transversely and are butted to a

hand-hewn beam that divides the floor longitudinally. It appears that the floor planks are supported at sill walls by a ledger and supported in a similar manner at the floor beam. There is extensive evidence of the floor heaving and sinking with probable direct soil contact on the underside. The underside of the floor planks appear to have roundness to them.

Due to the nature of this cabin's construction, the floor planks being very close to or touching the ground, there is a high probability that these undersides are dry rotted.

There is also visual evidence of a roof leak at the north end of the west wall that is directly affecting floor planks in that vicinity. Planks are generally mushy near sill walls and bearing points evidencing direct moisture contact.

A finish covering of oiled canvas is applied over the exposed surface of the floor planks. This oiled canvas also covers the center floor beam.

d. Roof Planks

Roof planks average 4 inches thick by 12 inches wide and are approximately 10 feet long. The planks are hand-hewn and exposed on the underside. All planks span from exterior walls to a 6 by 6 inch ridge beam.

The roof planks are sheathed with corrugated metal at the exterior. There are signs of rot at the butts of many of the planks because the corrugated metal does not uniformly cover the last inch of the plank. Water running off the roof is being soaked up into the end-grain and causing damage. It should be noted that the end-grain of the roof planks and the corrugated metal have all been treated historically with what appears to be red paint, similar to that found on wall corners.

According to historical data the roof was covered with sod after construction and was not sheathed with corrugated metal until the 1930's. Without removing the metal it is impossible to assess what amount of deterioration the sod and current leaks in the corrugated metal have caused to the roof planks. It is assumed, however, there are localized areas of deterioration existing out of sight under the corrugated roofing even though there are no observable signs of rot from the underside.

e. Interior Furnishings

This cabin was left full of Roy Fure's belongings, from woodworking tools to cooking utensils. In the northeast corner there is a Lang Junior wood cookstove. An iron bed is in the southwest corner.

Cardboard boxes and maps cover a good portion of the walls at the south end of the cabin, a respectful distance from the wood stove. A

hollow-log chandelier hangs from the ceiling, and the northwest and southeast corners have built-in shelves.

c. Recommended Treatment

a. Preliminary Work

The following is a suggested list of recommended stabilization treatments in priority order to be performed after archaeological clearance:

- Stabilization 1) Remove all furnishings and wall coverings documenting their location. Remove items completely from the structure and keep in accordance with procedures for historic objects.
- Excavate Floor 2) Remove vegetation in an area approximately 10 feet from the exterior walls to allow for buttress trench and stabilization activities.
- Excavate 3) Remove and label all floor planks with (permanent ink) magic marker. Document location of planks so that these same boards can be replaced in their original position after stabilization. Label the butts or underside of planks only.
- Excavation 4) Excavate under all exterior walls and set screw jacks at bearing points. Excavate more extensively where jacks are placed so as to not remove any bearing soil than required. Remove all soil contaminated by wood rot from this site and dump it off at the discretion of the Park Superintendent.

b. Inspection and Stabilization Work

- Inspection 1) When the entire structure is up on jacks and screws, inspect the sill logs for contamination by decay. If more than 50% of the log is rotted, or decayed below the grade, consider it to have lost structural integrity.
- 2) Remove sill logs that have lost their structural integrity and replace with pressure-treated timber (Douglas Fir) as indicated in Stabilization Drawings.
- New Footings 3) Lay a 10 inch by 10 inch pressure-treated timber under all walls with the top surface level with the floor planks on this member so the finish height is established at this time. Set the 10 inch sill timber on level but undisturbed soil. Lay foundation drain on uphill elevations with 90° elbow at north west corner. Backfill with gravel according to treatment drawings.

- Wall Repair 4) Replace any wall timbers, that require it, with non-pressure treated logs (spruce) insuring that tool marks and dovetailing match level of original craftsmanship. Pressure treat wall timbers that will be in contact with soil. (Douglas Fir)
- 5) Drift pin new sill logs according to drawings.
- Inspection 6) Inspect all existing floor boards and central beams for rot, and if at least 50% of a board's thickness remains, it should be reused. With woodworking tools remove all damaged and rotted wood down to solid material.
- Floor Repair 7) Cut and hew new floor planks to size for replacing members that have lost their structural integrity.
- Inspection 8) Remove all corrugated roofing from roof planks only when replacement roofing materials are on site.
- 9) Once corrugated roofing is removed, inspect roof planks for extent of deterioration.
- Roof Repair 10) Replace with new ones any roof planks that have lost structural integrity (loss of more than 30% of thickness). Hand hew new planks on the exposed underside. Retain roof planks judged in acceptable condition and remove dry rot with hand tools.
11. After all roof planking is securely fastened, install new corrugated roofing to match installation patterns of original material. Check that the new corrugated roofing does not leak.
- Painting 12) Etch corrugated roofing with vinegar and paint entire roof and all roof plank butts with red oxide base paint. (Prime prior to painting wood with mixture of 50% boiled linseed oil and 50% turpentine.)
- 13) Paint all dovetail end grain with red oxide after priming with mixture of 50% boiled linseed oil and 50% turpentine.
- Window Repair 14) Repair all existing windows: repair broken glass and repairing or restoring sash. Paint restored sashes and glazing compound. (Several weeks may be required for glazing compound to set up.)

Sash
Construction

- 15) Construct new four light sashes to match basic design of other existing sashes. Glaze new glass in the same manner as described in item 14 and paint sashes red.

Door
Repair

- 16) Check that existing door fits tight and operates easily. If any hardware requires replacement replace in kind. Repair of screen door is optional

c. Summary

All stabilization treatments recommended in this report are based on an evaluation of the structure without removing historic fabric. The inspection phases of the stabilization work are the most critical because this is when the bulk of design decisions will be made on-site. The success of the project will hinge on the individual craftsman charged with the responsibility of carrying out the treatments. This project will require an individual with the following qualifications:

- 1) Journeyman carpenter.
- 2) Extensive experience in log and timber construction
- 3) Experience and ability in dovetail joinery as it applies to log structures.
- 4) Specialized experience and ability in the use of historic hand tools, i.e., broad axe, draw knife, adze.
- 5) Ability to live and work for extended periods in primitive environments.

Another major consideration is accounting for all materials and inspecting them prior to commencement of work. The list of materials provided in this report is only as complete as early investigation allows; there will likely be additional materials required as the job proceeds.

It is important to note that the most difficult aspect of this job will be matching new work with old. Care must be taken by the craftsman to match tool marks and detailing so that new work is as similar as possible with the historic appearance of original work.

4. Material List & Cost Estimate

Timbers, Full Dimension Spruce, Rough Sawn

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1) 4 1/2" x 18" x 12' | 25 Roof Planks |
| 2) 3" x 12" x 10' | 37 Floor Planks (transverse) |
| 3) 9" x 18" x 16' | 8 Wall Timbers |

- | | | | |
|----|----------------|---|----------------------------|
| 4) | 9" x 18" x 22' | 1 | Floor Plank (longitudinal) |
| 5) | 2" x 4" x 12' | 9 | Misc. Window Sash, etc. |

Pressure Treated (CCA) (Chromated Copper Arsenate) Select Structural (No. 1), Douglas Fir, Full Dimension, Rough Cut Labeled (LP-22 Group Contact 40).

- | | | | |
|----|----------------|----|--------------------|
| 6) | 6" x 6" x 8' | 10 | Sleepers for Floor |
| 7) | 10" x 10" x 8' | 9 | Footing Timbers |
| 8) | 8" x 12" x 8' | 9 | Sill Logs |

Galvanized Steel Corrugated Roofing, 22 Gauge, Corrugation Spacing 5/8" ± Center with 32" Coverage Min.

- | | | | |
|-----|---|--------------|--------------------------------|
| 9) | 8' Panel | 18 each | Roof |
| 10) | 3' Panels | 18 each | Roof |
| 11) | 20" Wide Roof Cap | 24 Lin. Feet | Roof Ridge |
| 12) | 6" x 8' Perforated
PVC Drain Tile | 8 each | For Foundation Drain |
| 13) | 6" Perforated PVC
Drain Tile 90° | 1 each | For Foundation Drain |
| 14) | 5" Galvanized
Spikes | 50 lbs. | For Floor & Roof
Planks |
| 15) | 7" Galvanized | 50 lbs. | For Walls |
| 16) | 16d Duplex Nails | 10 lbs. | For Temporary Work |
| 17) | Roofing Nails 8d
w/Neopren Washers | 50 lbs. | For Corrugated
Roofing |
| 18) | 8' x 1/2" Dia. Galva-
nized Steel Rods or
Copper Electric
Grounding Rods | 4 each | For Drift Pins |
| 19) | Vinegar | 5 Gallons | For Etching Corrugated
Roof |
| 20) | Roof Jack for 6"
Dia. Single Wall
Stove Pipe | 1 each | |
| 21) | 6" Dia. Stove
Pipe Rain Cap | 1 each | |

- | | | |
|-----|--|-----------|
| 22) | 6" Dia. Single
Stove Pipe in 3'
Sections | 4 each |
| 23) | Paint, Benjamin
Moore, Semi-Gloss
Alkyd House Paint
Brown (FST 1) | 5 Gallons |
| 24) | 12 Ton Capacity
Screw Jack as per
GSA Catalog 5120-
00-224-7522 | 20 each |
| 25) | 6ML Plastic Sheet
Type I, GSA Catalog
8135-00-5790-6489
12 x 100 | 1 roll |

Estimated cost of this material delivered on site is: \$8,000.00.

Estimated cost of labor to install recommended treatment: \$12,000.00

5. Alternative Treatments

These alternatives take into consideration the fact that funds may not be available for the recommended treatment.

a. No Further Treatment: This alternative would result in further water damage and deterioration of Fure's Cabin from Katmai's severe weather conditions. Routine maintenance would continue. (This alternative is not recommended.)

b. Exterior Preservation Treatments Only: This alternative would include all essential work recommended for the exterior of the building -- all roof work, replacement of deteriorated walls, sills and repair of windows and door. Routine maintenance would continue. (This alternative is not recommended because the only interior work left would be the floor, and it would have to be removed to replace sill logs.

c. Interior Adaptive Use Treatment Only: This alternative would include only floor plank replacement and would not fully stabilize deterioration of historic fabric. (This alternative is not recommended.)

Of all the alternative treatments, "b" is the preferred treatment because if these items were accomplished, the structure would be effectively stabilized from deterioration.

6. Evaluation of Effect of the Recommended Treatment

a. Discussion

The following determination of effect of the recommended treatments is made in accordance with section 800.4(b) of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation regulations, "Protection of Historic Cultural Properties." The council's criteria reads as follows:

A federal, federally assisted, or federally licensed undertaking shall be considered to have an effect on a National Register property eligible for inclusion in the National Register (districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects, including their settings) when any condition of the undertaking causes or may cause any change, beneficial or adverse, in the quality of the historical, architectural, archeological, or cultural character that qualifies the property under the National Register Criteria.

Fure's Cabin, as explained earlier in this report is currently being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. The architectural and historical qualities described in the National Register Nomination are briefly outlined in the following statements to be used in applying the criteria of effect.

1) Fure's Cabin reflects a unusually high level of craftsmanship and gives evidence of early non-native Alaskan life style.

2) Overall dimensions of the cabin are consistent.

3) All logs used in construction of the cabin were hand hewn to a rectangular shape.

4) Dovetail joinery was used at all four corners of the structure and carefully detailed for a tight fit.

b. Evaluation of Effect

1) No Effect: Recommended treatments having no effect on the qualities of Fure's Cabin that qualify it for individual nomination to the National Register are as follows:

a) Removal of all furnishings and wall coverings to be stored elsewhere in accordance with the NPS Manual for Museum Standards and the Katmai Collection Preservation Guide recommendations.

2) No Adverse Effect: Recommended treatments that are considered as having an overall beneficial effect on Fure's Cabin are as follows:

a) All replacement of rotted roof, floor and wall members with new material insuring that as much historic fabric as possible is retained even if higher labor cost is incurred.

- b) Removal of encroaching vegetation.
- c) Application of paint to log ends.
- d) Repair and reconstruction of windows.
- e) Replacement of deteriorated roof sheathing.

3) Adverse Effect: Recommended treatments that considered as having an adverse effect on the qualities of Fure's Ca that qualify it for individual nomination to the National Register Historic Places are as follows:

- a) No Adverse Effect is anticipated f treatments recommended in this report.

C. ARCHEOLOGICAL DATA SECTION

Archeological testing was conducted at five locations along the structure's foundation on June 25, 1984 by Archeologist Harvey Shields. Miscellaneous metal and glass were found. It is the determination of Shields that the archeological remains present would add very little to the understanding of life at the cabin beyond what already exists in historical documents.

Archeological clearance is provided to proceed with foundation stabilization within a distance of 2 meters from the building under two conditions:

1. Tools and other complete paraphernalia will be collected during trenching for stabilization, and the placement of the materials relative to the cabin wall noted, and mapped.

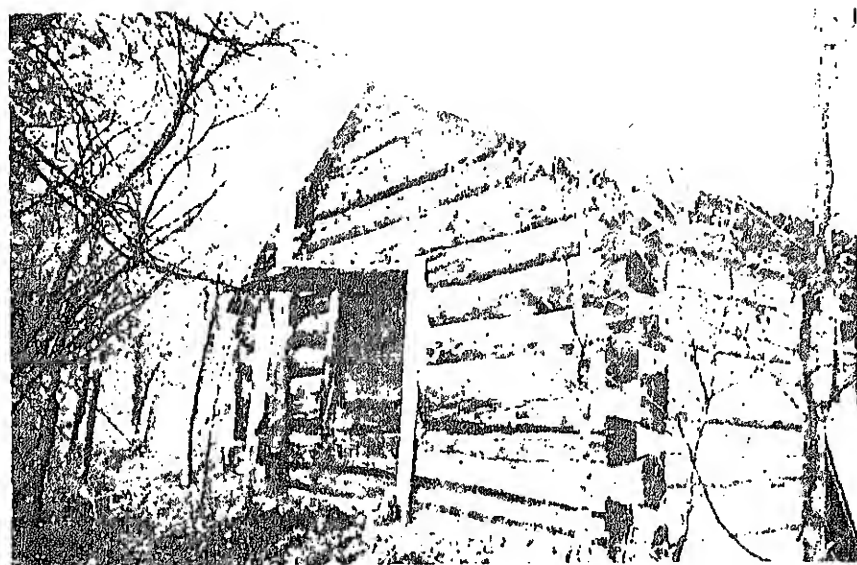
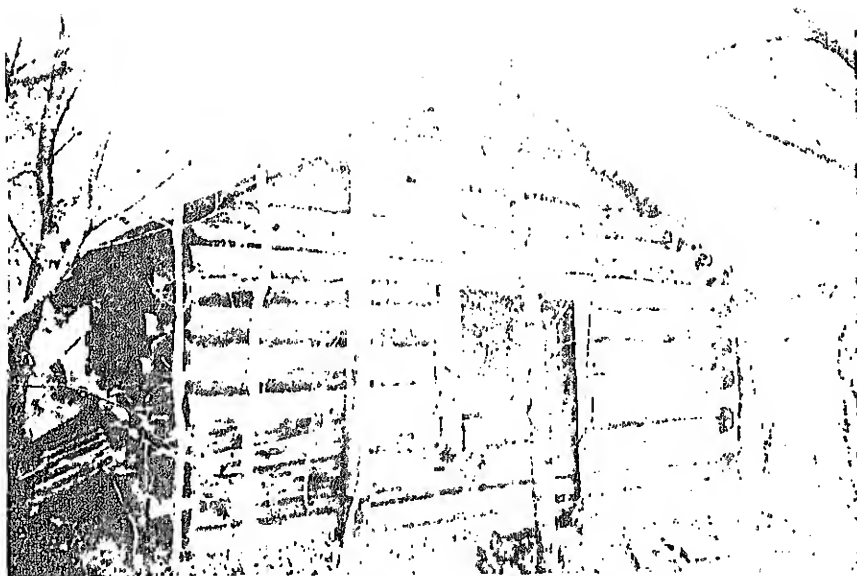
2. If concealed archeological resources are encountered during construction, all necessary steps will be taken to protect them and the Superintendent, and Chief, Division of Cultural Resources, Alaska Region, notified immediately. Miscellaneous materials such as nails, broken glass, tin cans, etc., are not considered archeological resources for this purpose, unless a large trash deposit, privy, or other feature are located. Any prehistoric period remains encountered will be protected.

EXISTING CONDITION Photographs taken by Dave Snow and Dave Anderson
in 1982 and 1983.

HISTORIC Photographs Nos. 52 and 53 were photocopied from park files.

Photograph 1
South Elevation
6/82 D. Snow

Photograph 2
Southeast Corner
6/82 D. Snow



Photograph 3

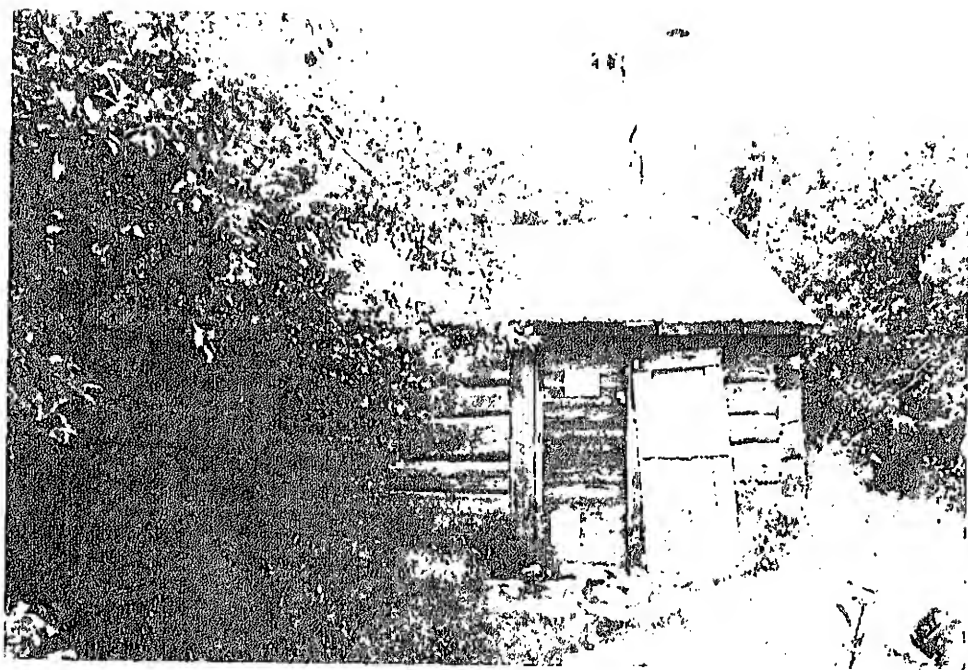
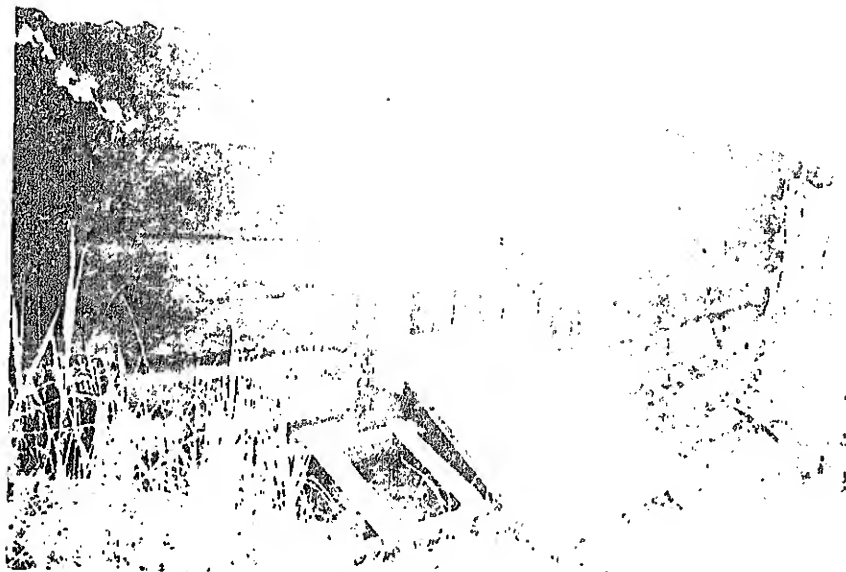
West Elevation: Note Deteriorated Condition of
Roof Planks

6/82 D. Snow

Photograph 4

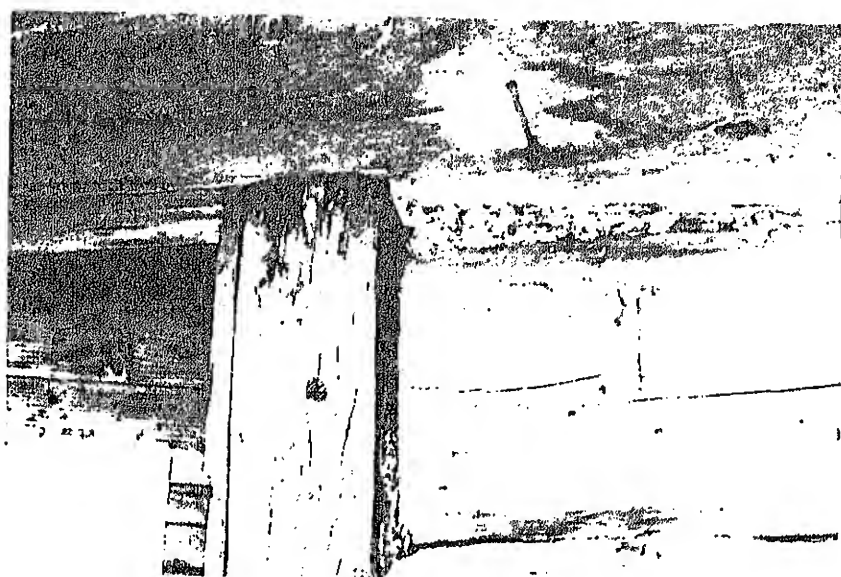
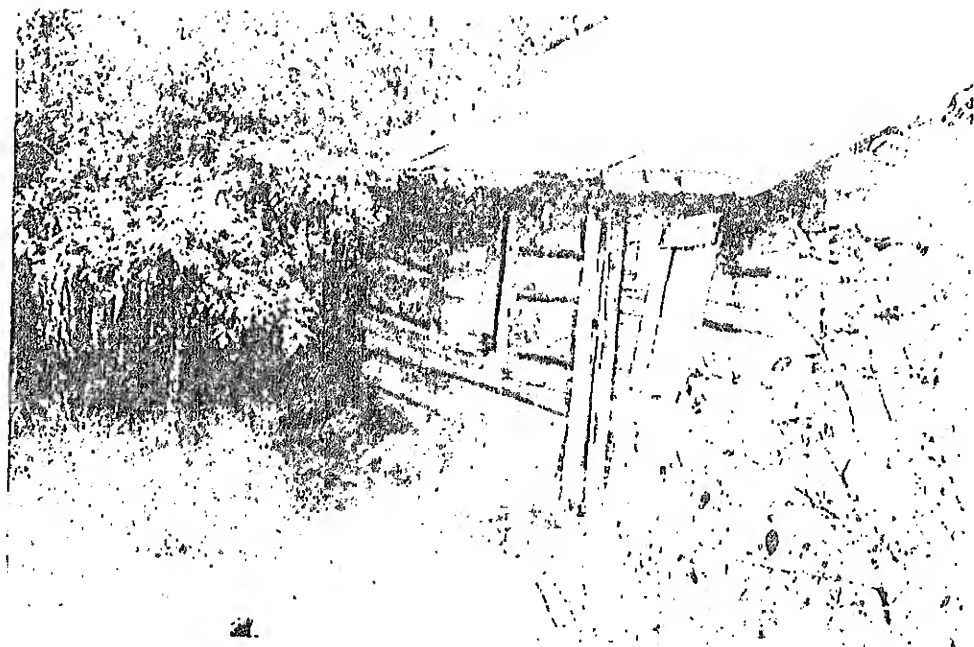
East Elevation

6/28/83 D.C. Anderson



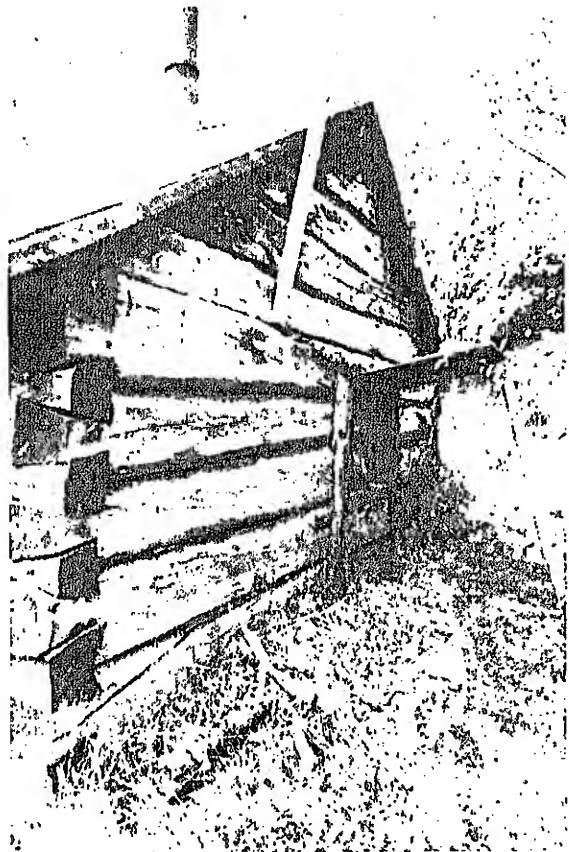
Photograph 5
Northeast Corner
6/28/83 D.C. Anderson

Photograph 6
Upper right hand corner
of door frame
6/82 D. Snow



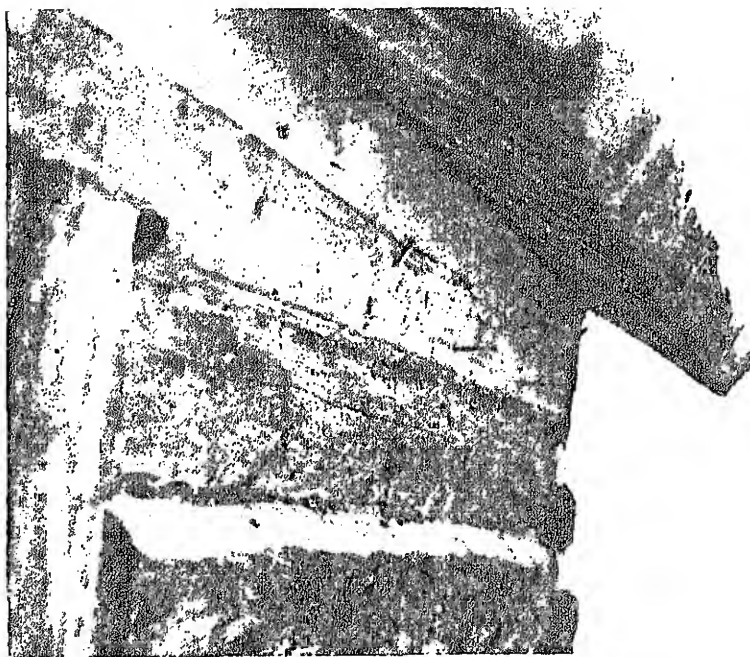
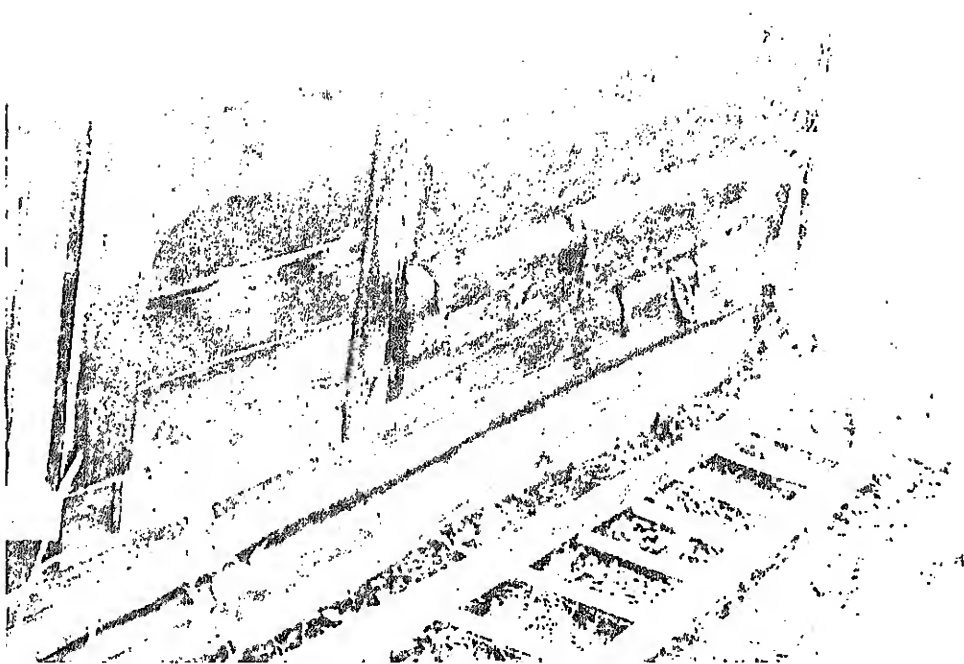
Photograph 7
Northwest Corner
6/82 D. Snow

Photograph 8
North Elevation
6/82 D. Snow



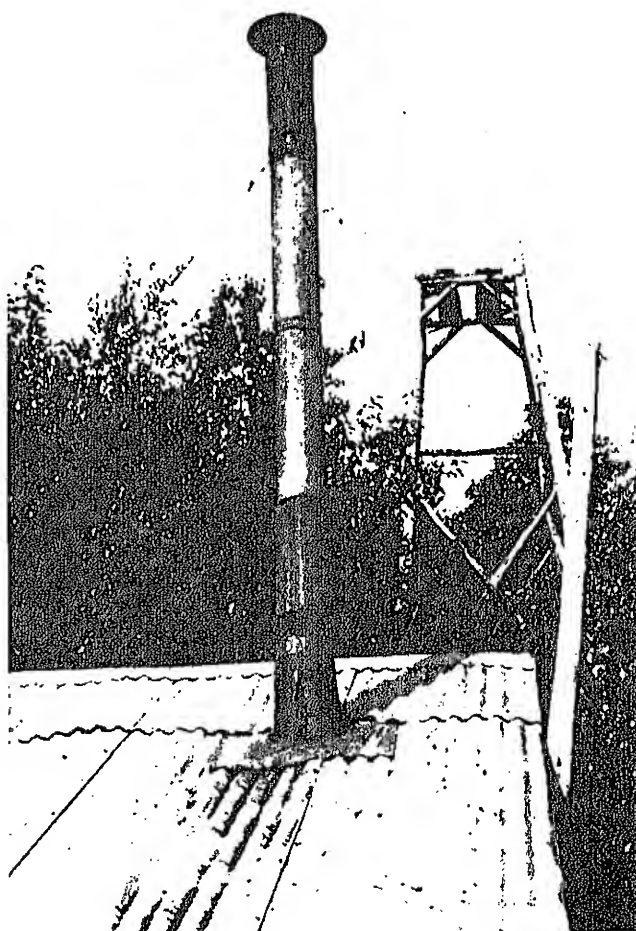
Photograph 9
West Elevation with Window Shuttered
6/28/83 D.C. Anderson

Photograph 10
Soffit Detail at West Elevation: Note Spare
Piece of Oak Stored Under Eaves
6/28/83 D.C. Anderson



Photograph 11
Roof Planks Ends at East
Elevation
6/28/83 D.C. Anderson

Photograph 12
Chimney Detail at East Elevation: Windmill
in Background
6/28/83 D.C. Anderson



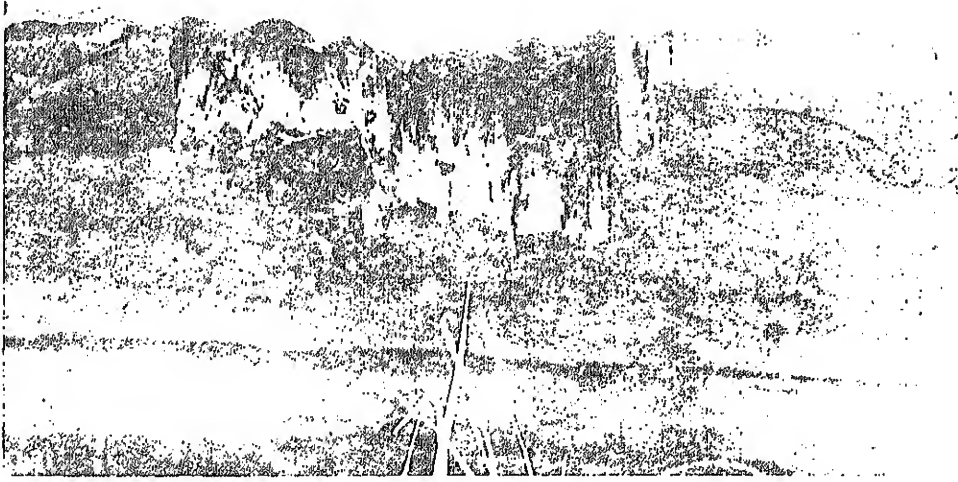
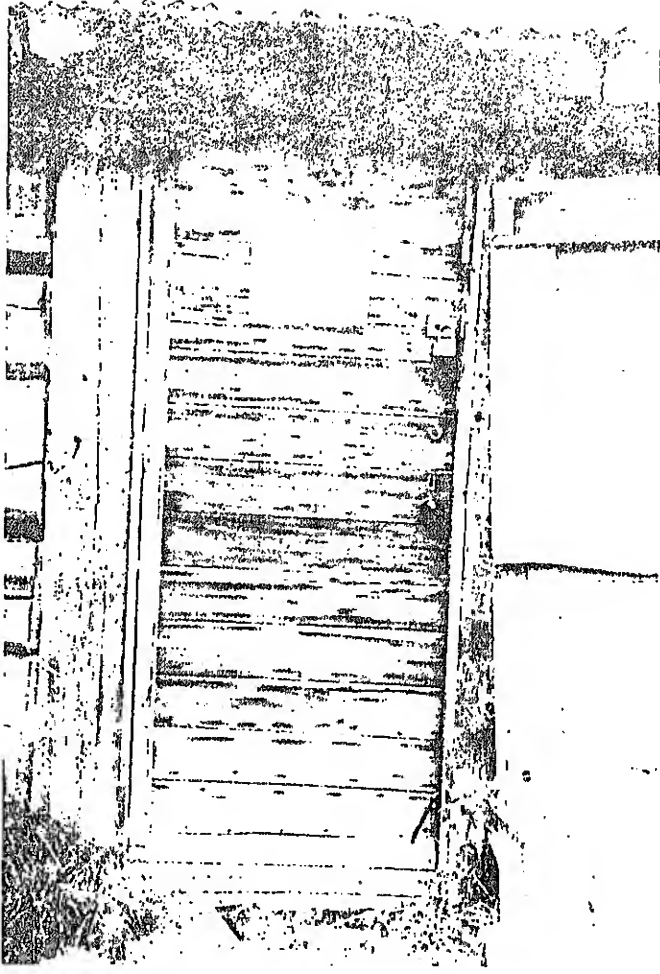
Photograph 13
Joining Detail at Northeast
Corner
6/28/83 D.C. Anderson

Photograph 14
East Elevation: Windmill in
Background
6/28/83 D.C. Anderson



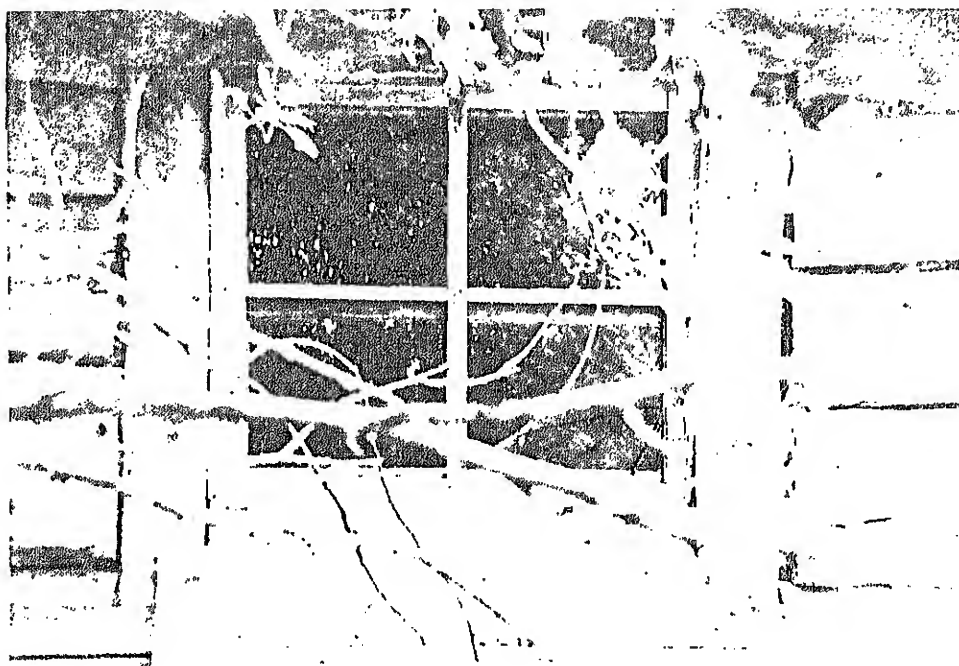
Photograph 15
Door at East Elevation: Screen
Door to the Right
6/28/83 D.C. Anderson

Photograph 16
Roof Plank Edge at North End of
West Elevation
6/28/83 D.C. Anderson



Photograph 17
Typical Dovetail Corner Joint
6/28/83 D.C. Anderson

Photograph 18
East Window Detail
6/28/83 D.C. Anderson



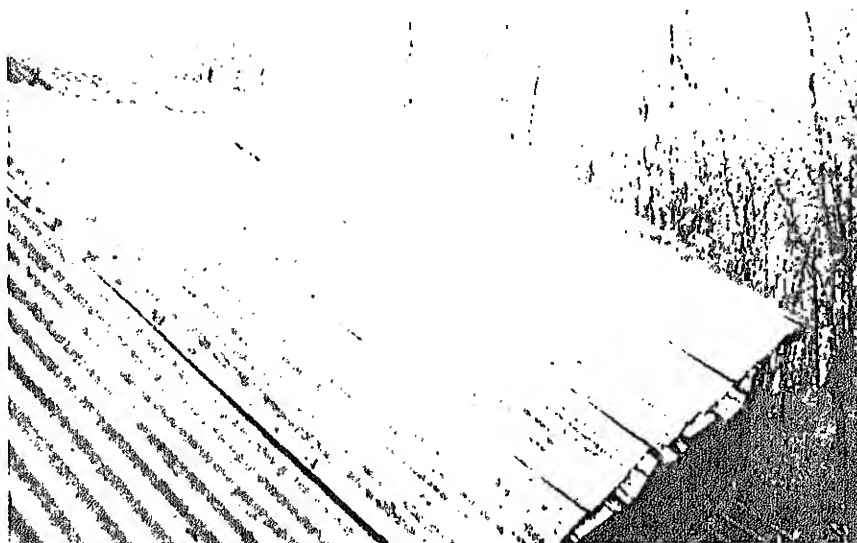
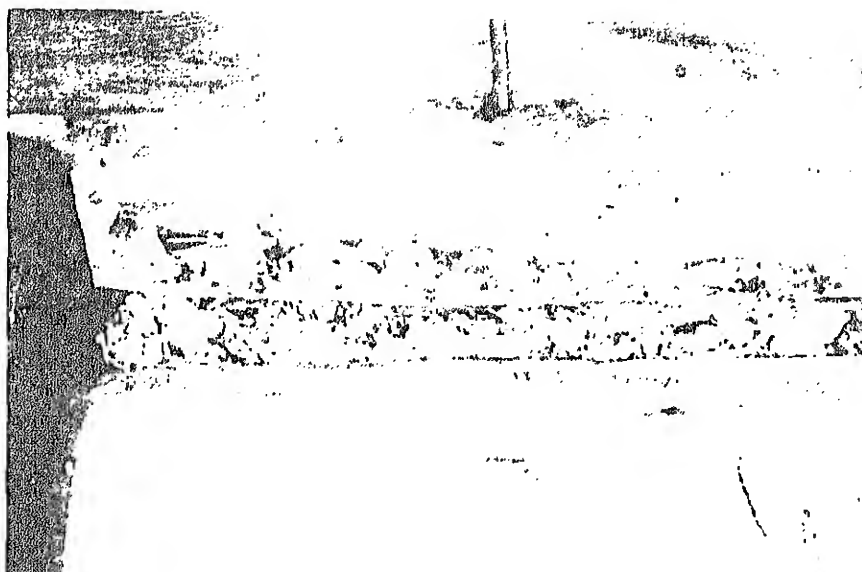
Photograph 19
West Window Detail
6/28/83 D.C. Anderson

Photograph 20
Storm Door at West Elevation
6/82 D. Snow



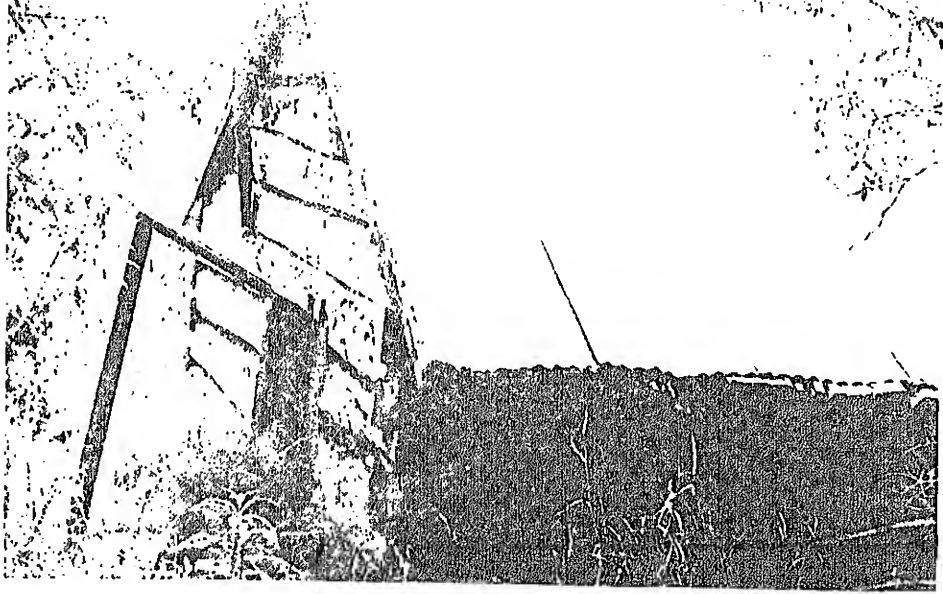
Photograph 21
Chinking at West Elevation
6/82 D. Snow

Photograph 22
Roof at East Elevation
6/82 D. Snow



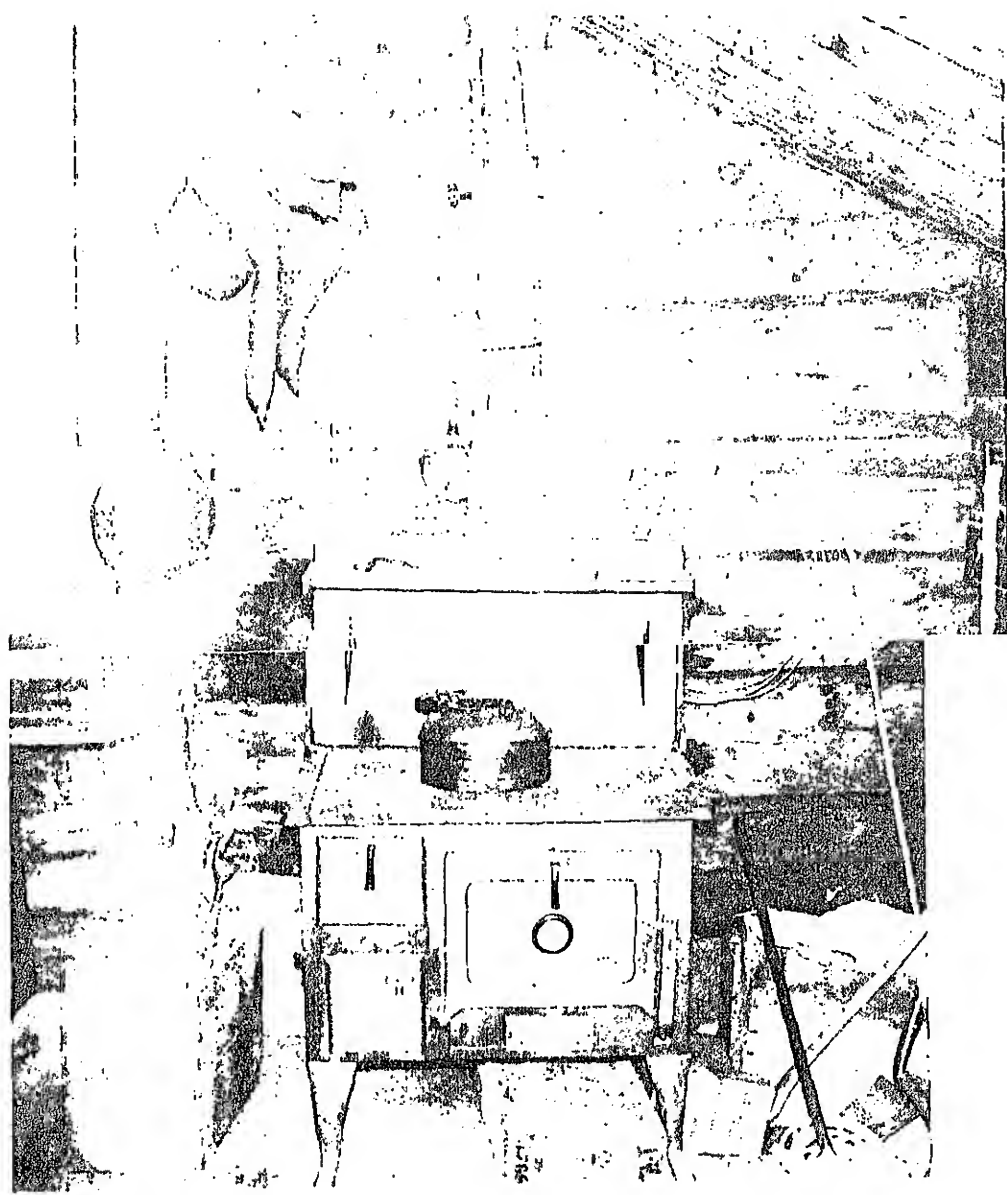
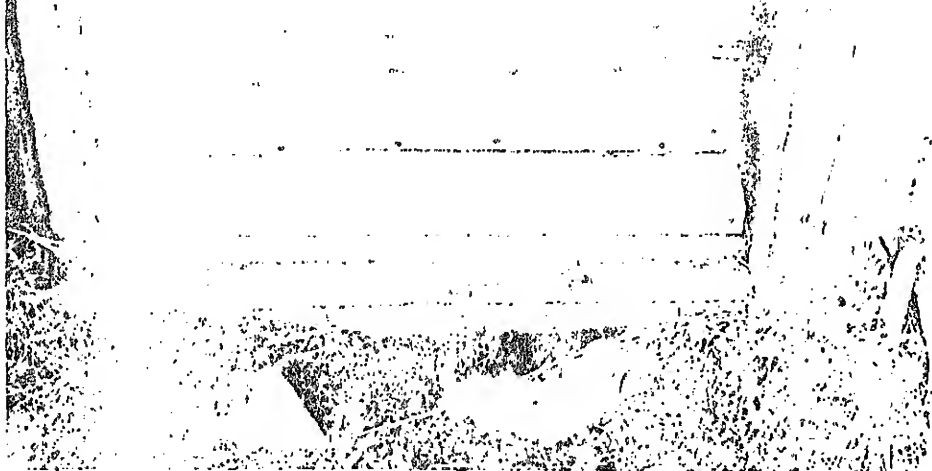
Photograph 23
Northwest Corner
6/28/83 D. C. Anderson

Photograph 24
Door Jamb to Left of Door
at Exterior
6/28/83 D.C. Anderson



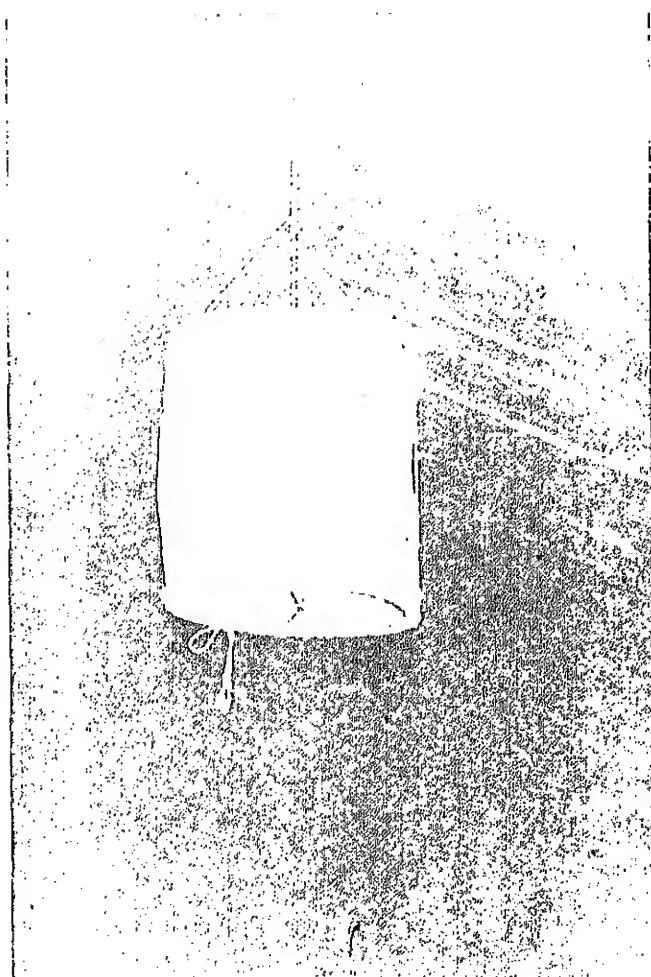
Photograph 25
Exterior Door Sill
6/28/83 D.C. Anderson

Photograph 26
Interior Elevation of North
Wall
6/28/83 D.C. Anderson



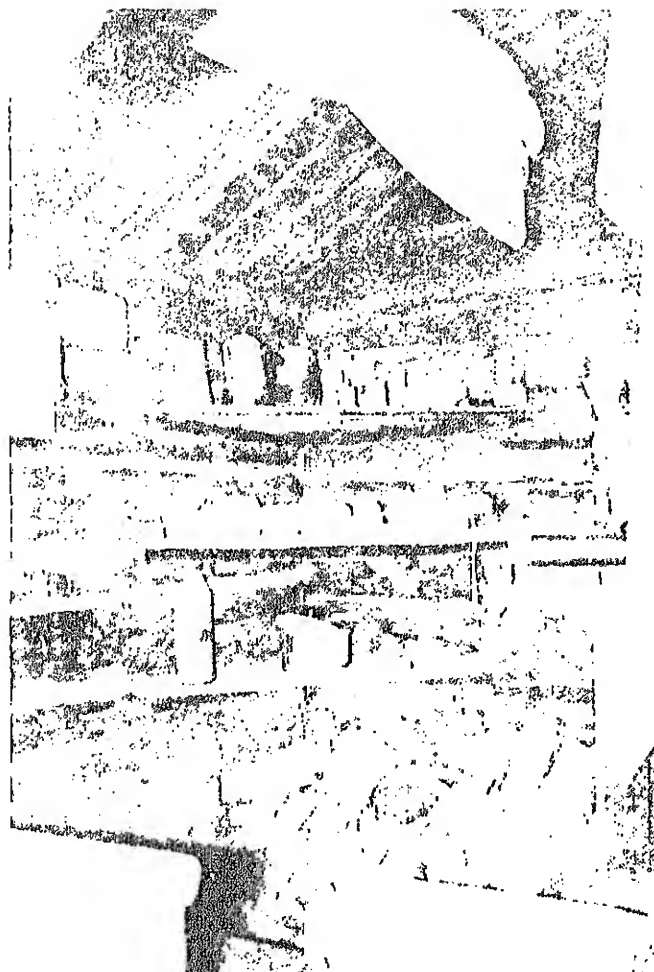
Photograph 27
Floor Planks and Beam Looking
North
6/28/83 D.C. Anderson

Photograph 28
Lamp Shade Suspended from
Ceiling
6/28/83 D.C. Anderson



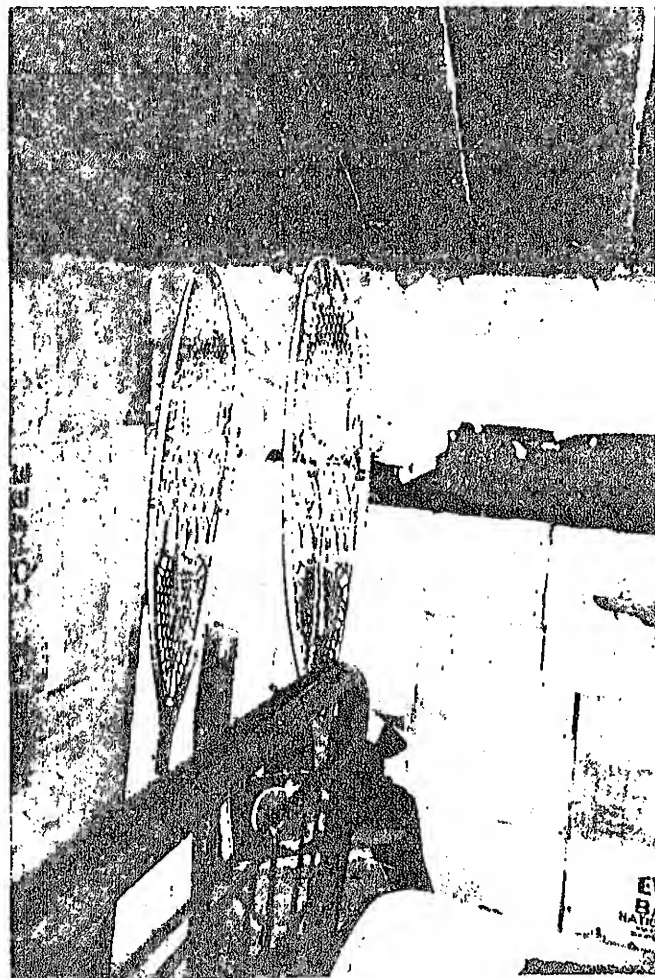
Photograph 29
Ridge Beam and Roof Planks
at End Wall
6/28/83 D.C. Anderson

Photograph 30
Northwest Interior Corner
6/28/83 D.C. Anderson



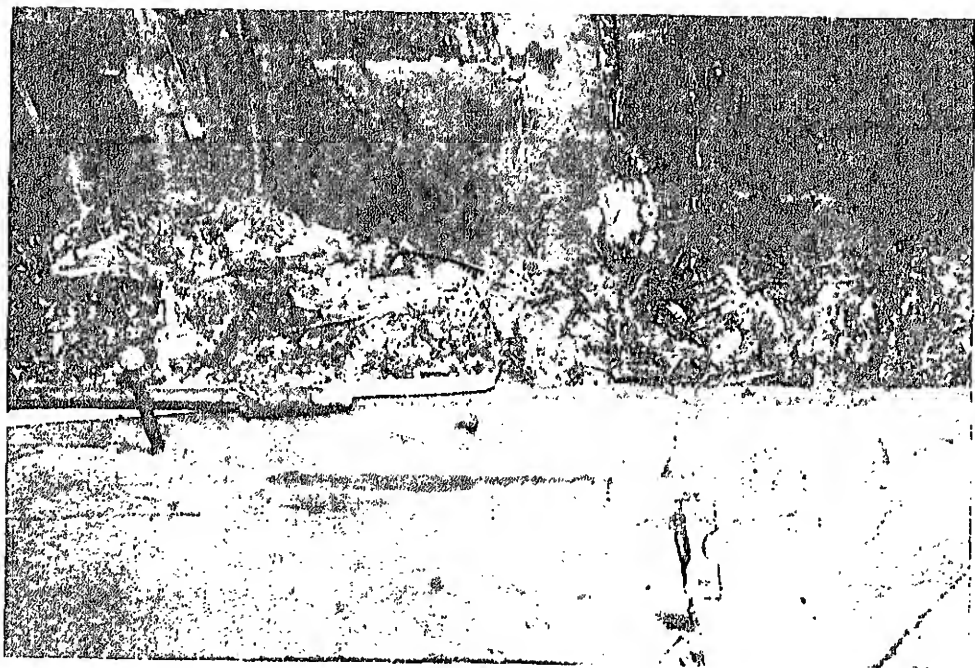
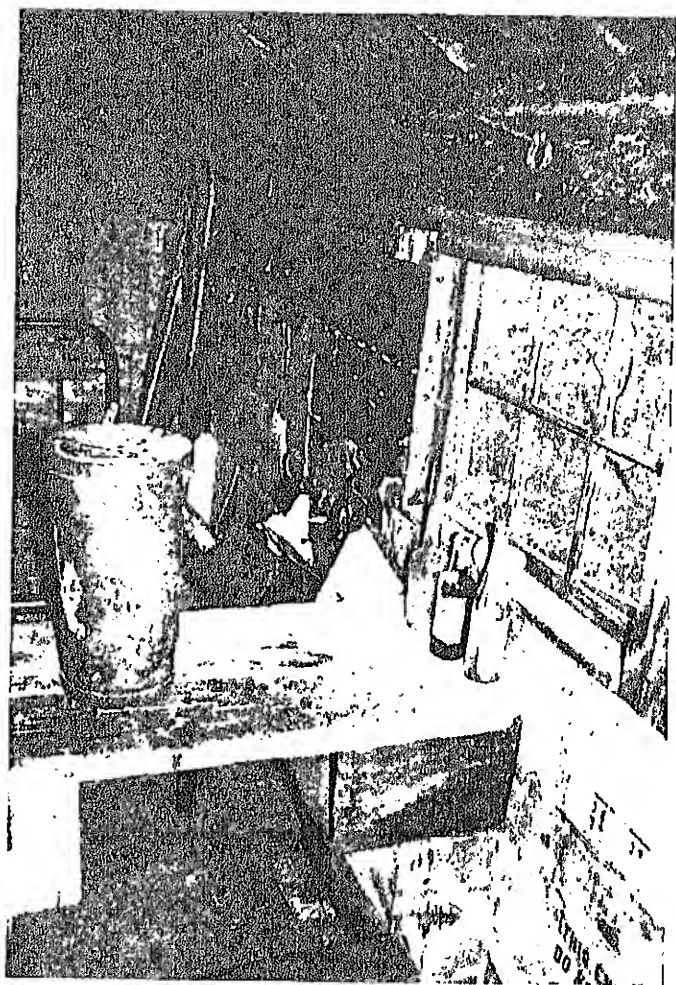
Photograph 31
Door at East Wall
6/28/83 D.C. Anderson

Photograph 32
Southwest Corner
6/28/83 D.C. Anderson



Photograph 33
West Wall
6/28/83 D.C. Anderson

Photograph 34
Typical Moss and Hemp Chinking
at Wall and Roof Planks
6/28/83 D.C. Anderson



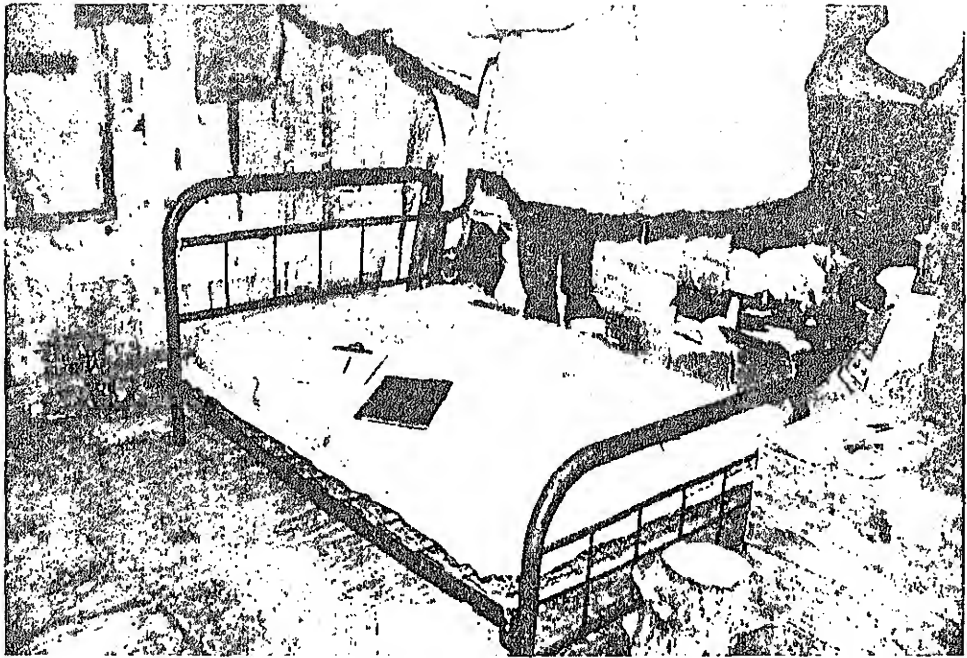
Photograph 35
Southeast Corner
6/28/83 D.C. Anderson

Photograph 36
East Wall at South End
6/28/83 D.C. Anderson



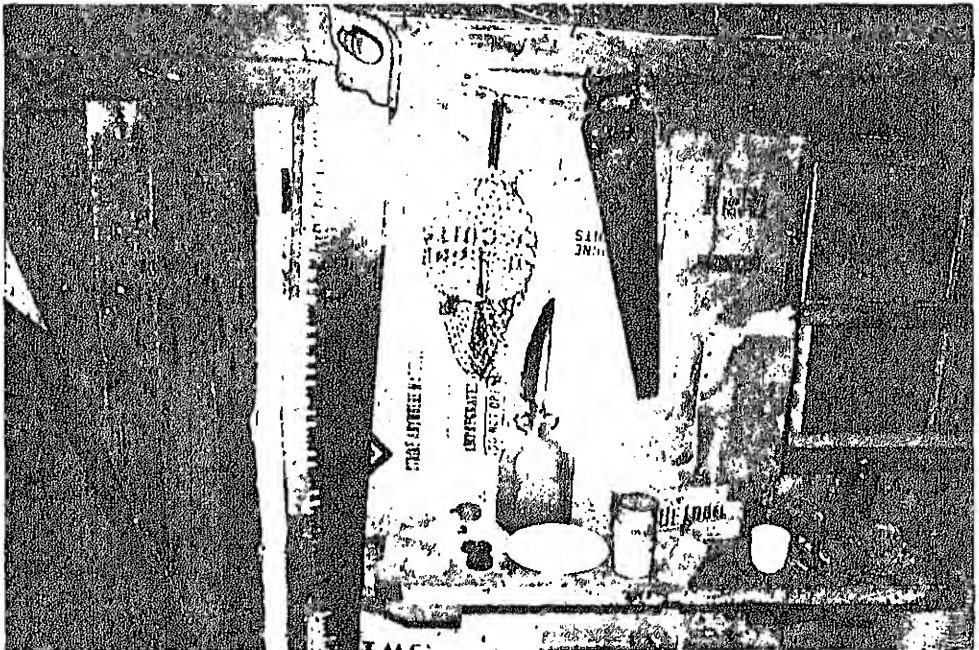
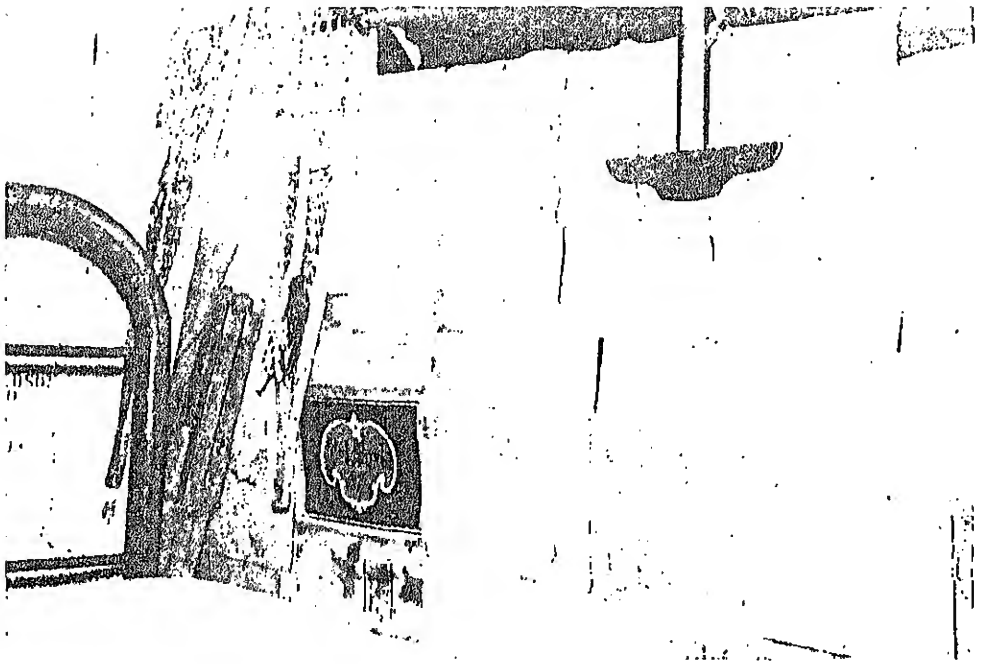
Photograph 27
Floor Planks and Beam Looking
North
6/28/83 D.C. Anderson

Photograph 28
Lamp Shade Suspended from
Ceiling
6/28/83 D.C. Anderson



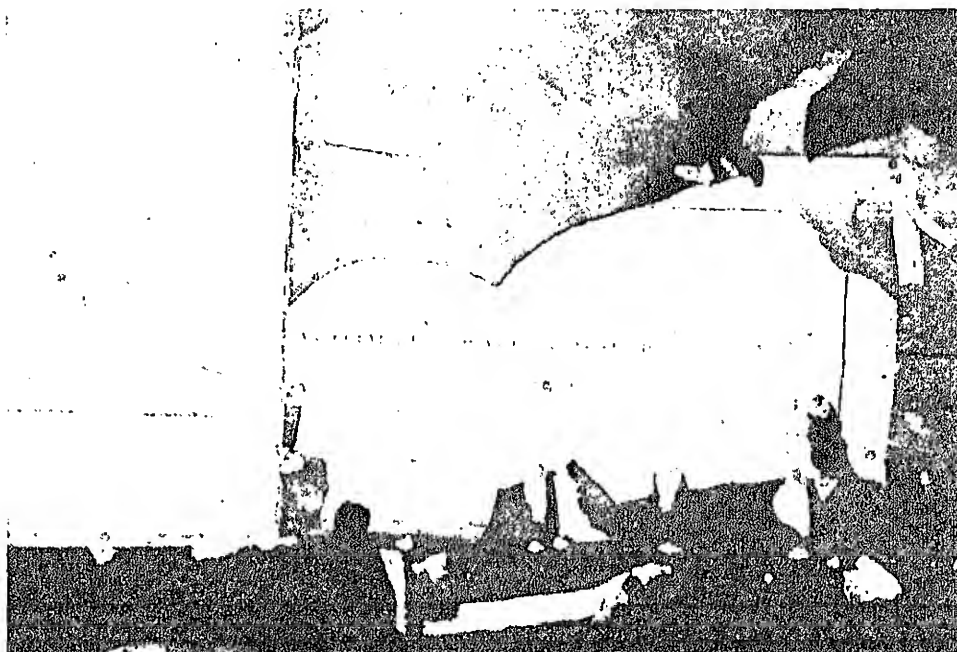
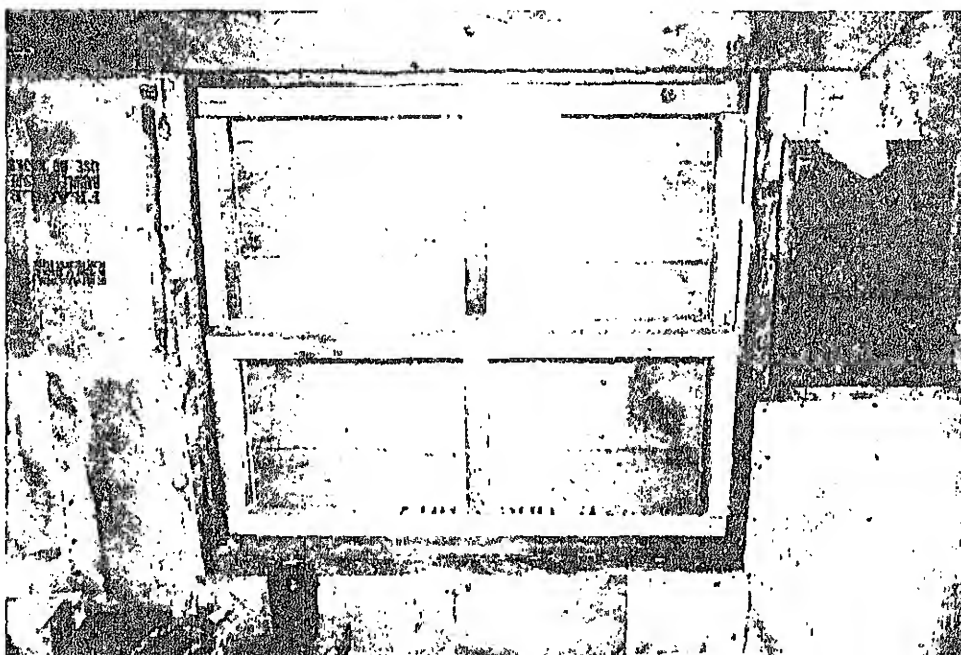
Photogrpah 39
West Wall at South End
6/28/83 D.C. Anderson

Photograph 40
East Wall South of Door
6/28/83 D.C. Anderson



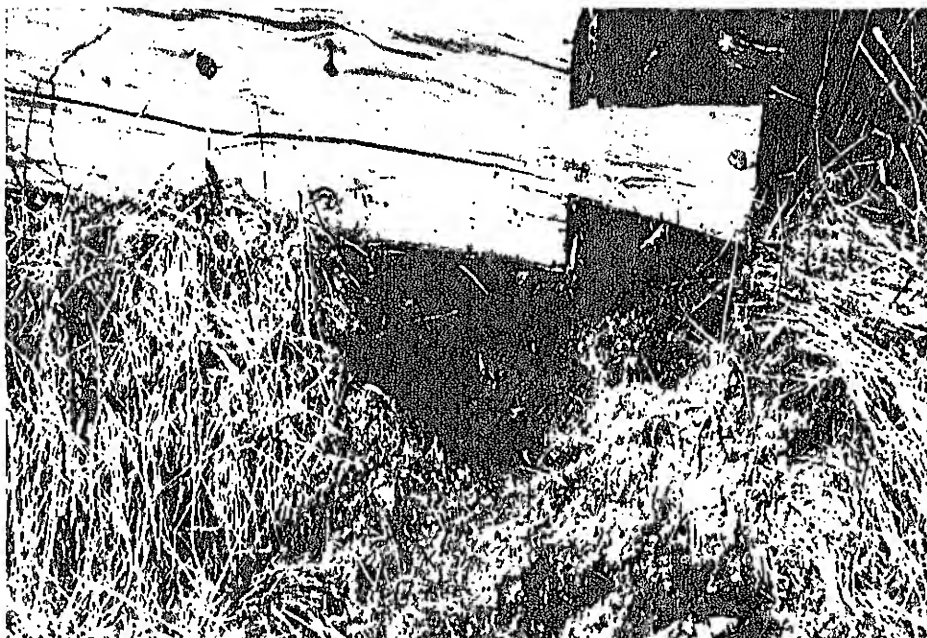
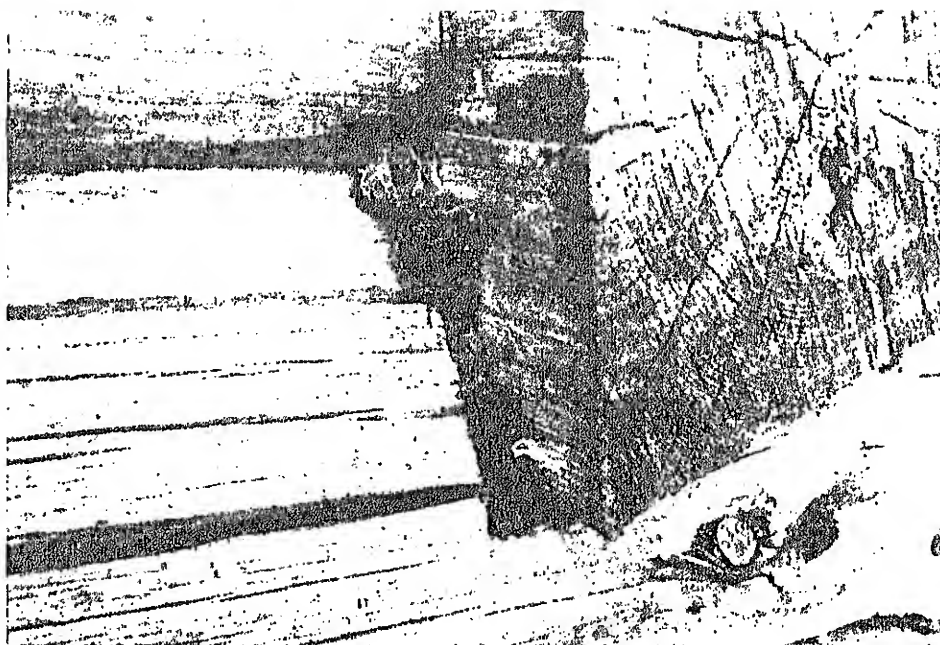
Photograph 41
Window at West Wall
6/28/83 D.C. Anderson

Photograph 42
Map at South End of West Wall after
Cardboard Covering has been Removed
6/28/83 D. C. Anderson



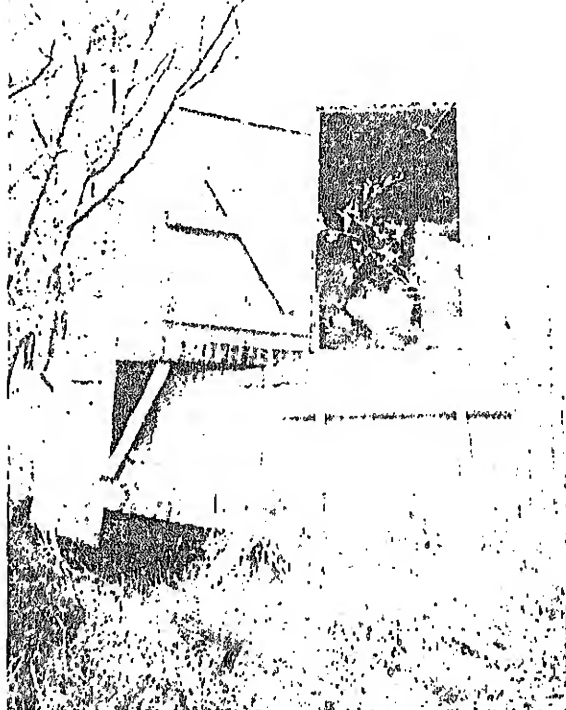
Photograph 43
Typical Dovetail Joint: Note
Paint on End Grain
6/82 D. Snow

Photograph 44
Northeast Corner: Note
Rotted Sill Log
6/82 D. Snow



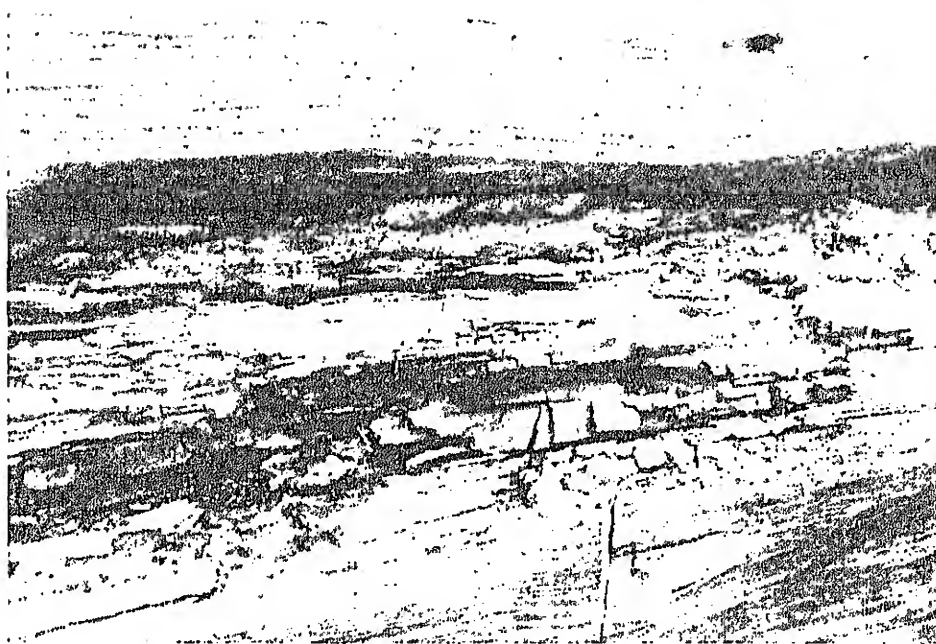
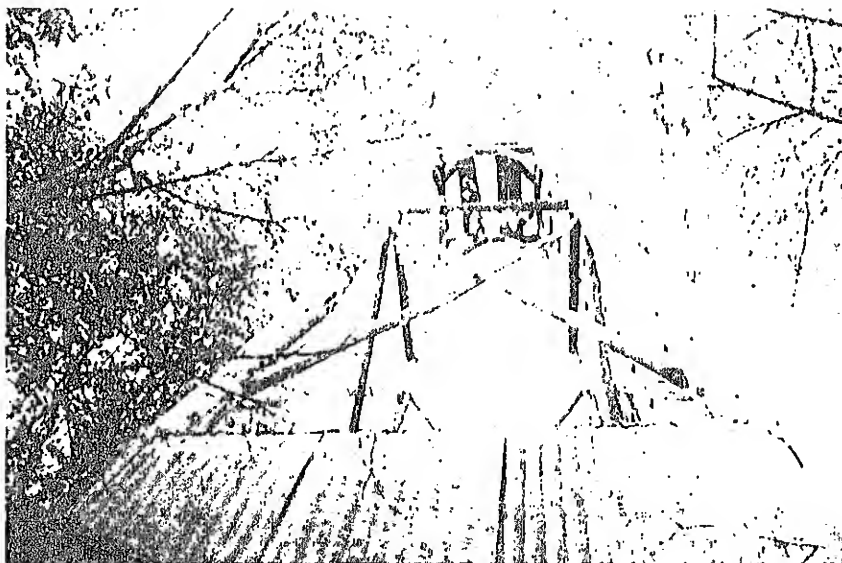
Photograph 45
East Elevation of Windmill Tower
6/83 D. Snow

Photograph 46
North Elevation of Windmill Tower
6/83 D. Snow



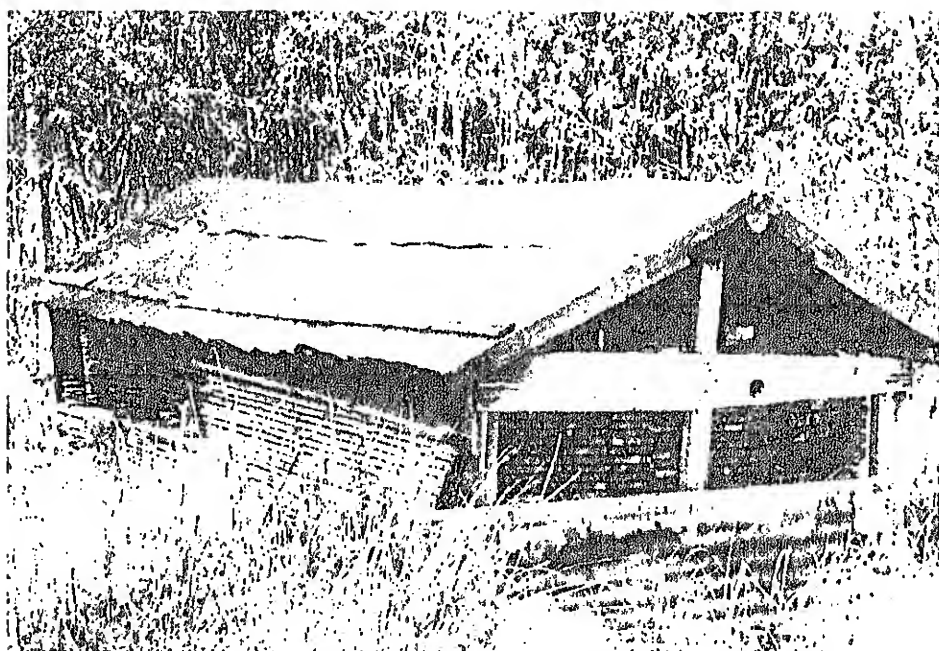
Photograph 47
Windmill Tower
6/83 D. Snow

Photograph 48
North Elevation of Cabin Above Window:
Note isolated Dry Rot
6/82 D. Snow



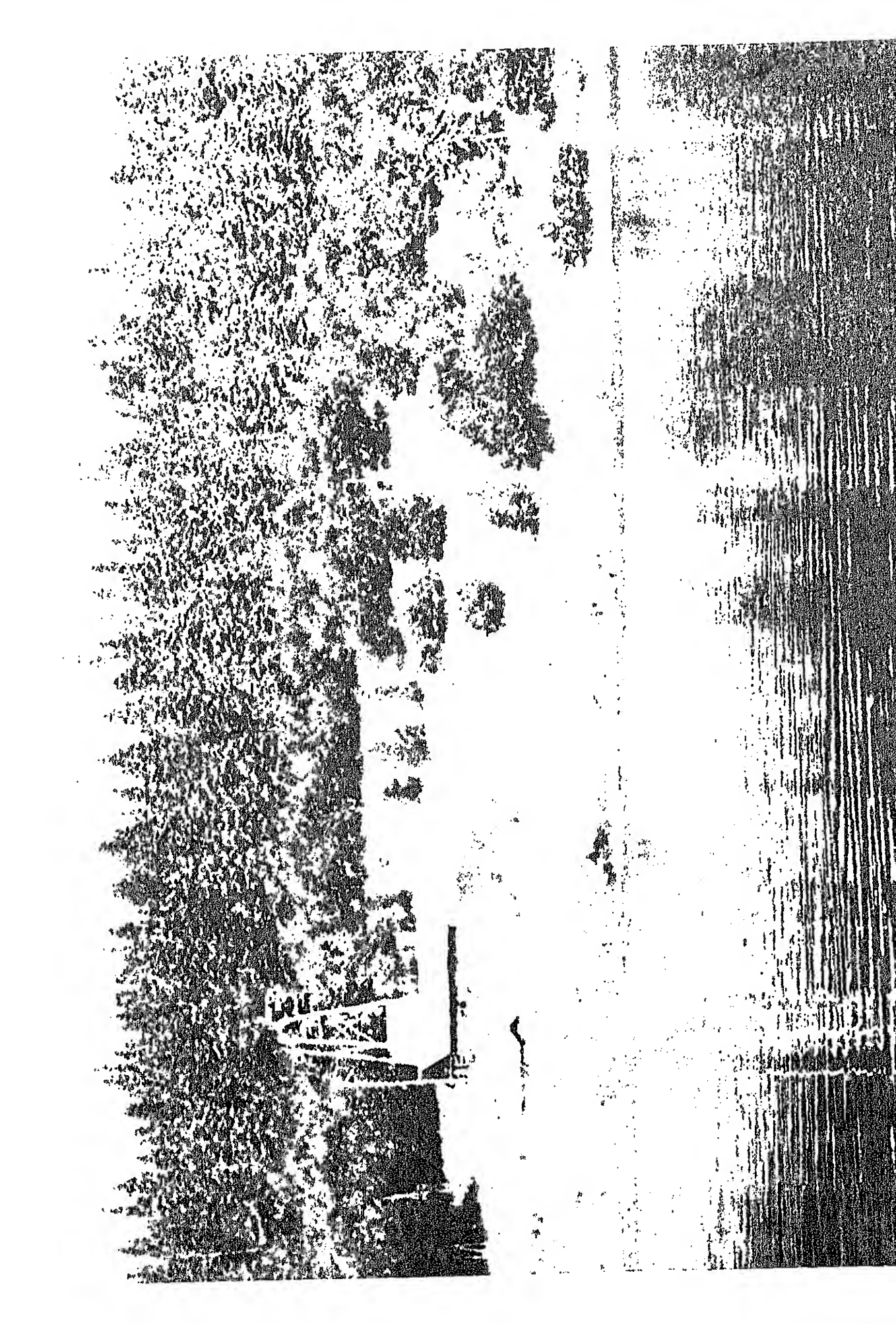
Photograph 49
Storage Shed
6/82 D. Snow

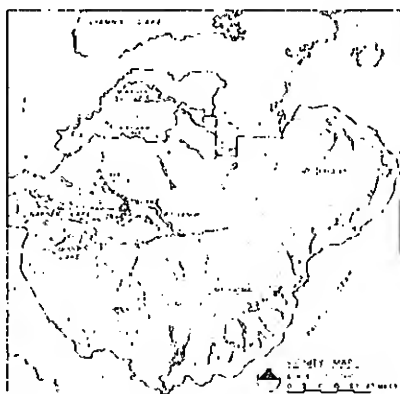
Photograph 50
South Elevation of Out-House
6/82 D. Snow







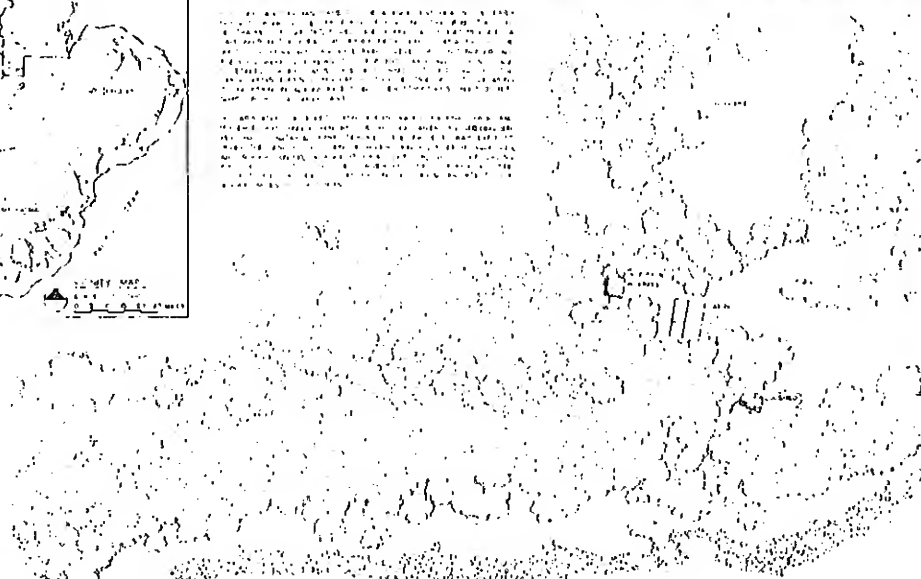
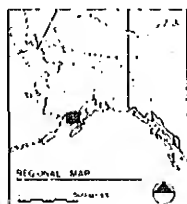




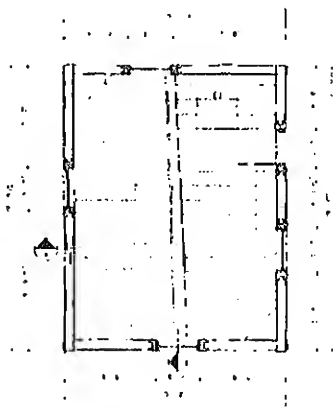
ROY FURE'S CABIN

THE CABIN OF ROY FURE, A FUR TRADER, IS LOCATED IN THE MOUNTAINS OF THE GREAT NORTHWEST. IT IS A SMALL, ONE-ROOMED BUILDING, BUT IT IS WELL EQUIPPED FOR THE TRADER'S NEEDS. THE CABIN IS BUILT OF LOGS AND IS SURROUNDED BY A FENCE. THE TRADER HAS A LARGE STOCK OF FURS AND A FEW MEN WHO WORK FOR HIM. THE CABIN IS A GOOD PLACE TO STOP ON A TRIP THROUGH THE MOUNTAINS.

THE CABIN IS A GOOD PLACE TO STOP ON A TRIP THROUGH THE MOUNTAINS. THE TRADER HAS A LARGE STOCK OF FURS AND A FEW MEN WHO WORK FOR HIM. THE CABIN IS BUILT OF LOGS AND IS SURROUNDED BY A FENCE. THE TRADER HAS A LARGE STOCK OF FURS AND A FEW MEN WHO WORK FOR HIM.

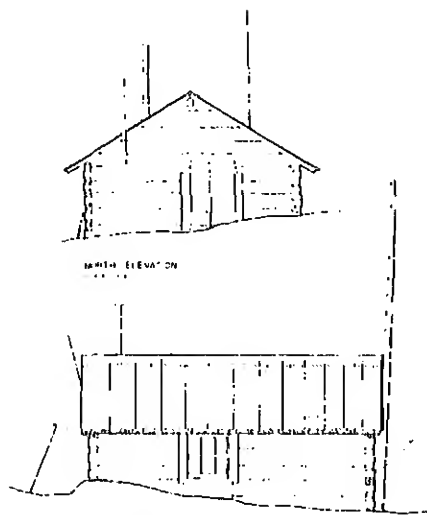
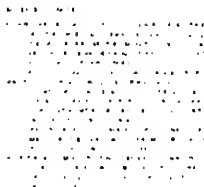


DAY OF ISLANDS



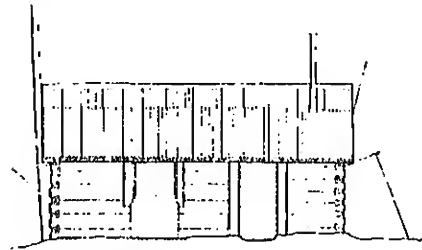
FLOOR PLAN

SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



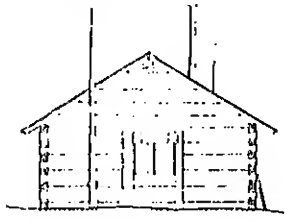
NORTH ELEVATION

SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



EAST ELEVATION

SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



SOUTH ELEVATION

SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

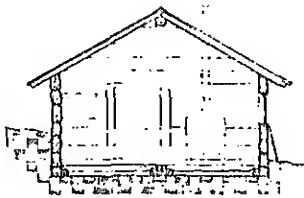


FIG. 1. A. A.
1/2" = 1'-0"

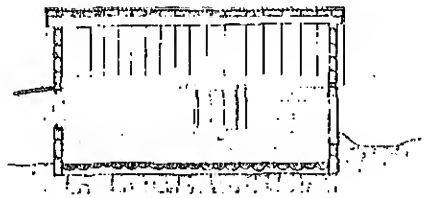


FIG. 2. B. B.
1/2" = 1'-0"

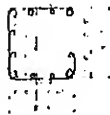


FIG. 3. FLOOR PLAN
1/2" = 1'-0"

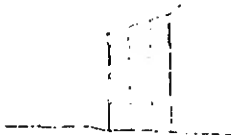


FIG. 4. C. C.
1/2" = 1'-0"



FIG. 5. D. D.
1/2" = 1'-0"

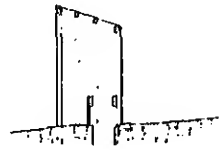
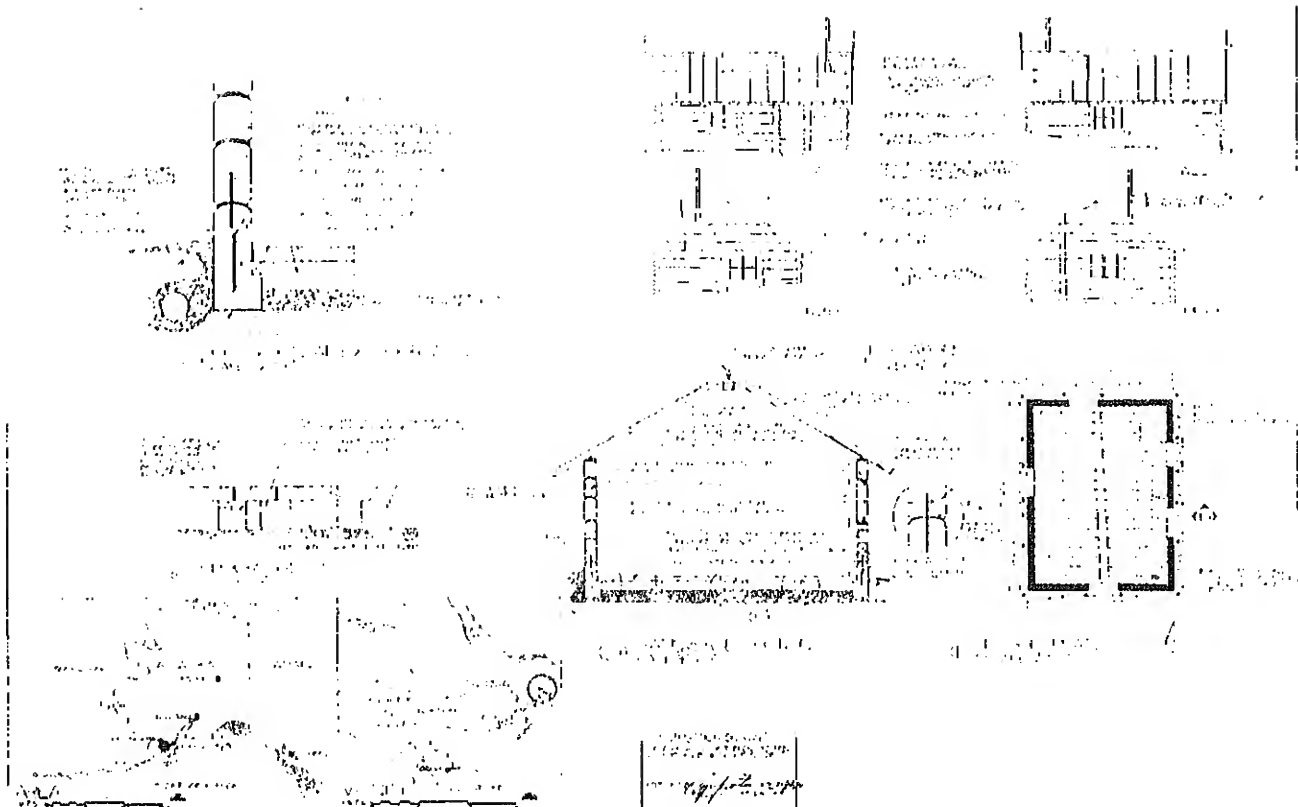


FIG. 6. E. E.
1/2" = 1'-0"

OUTHOUSE

Architectural drawing of an outhouse, showing front, side, and floor plan views. The drawing is labeled 'OUTHOUSE' and includes a scale of 1/2" = 1'-0".



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

Fure's Cabin

AND/OR COMMON

Same

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Katmai National Park and Preserve

— NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

King Salmon

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

— VICINITY OF

STATE

Alaska

CODE

99613

COUNTY

Bristol Bay Div.

CODE

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

— DISTRICT

☒ — BUILDING(S)

— STRUCTURE

— SITE

— OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

☒ — PUBLIC

— PRIVATE

— BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

— IN PROCESS

— BEING CONSIDERED

N.A.

STATUS

— OCCUPIED

☒ — UNOCCUPIED

— WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

— YES RESTRICTED

— YES UNRESTRICTED

☒ — NO

PRESENT USE

— AGRICULTURE

— COMMERCIAL

— EDUCATIONAL

— ENTERTAINMENT

☒ — GOVERNMENT

— INDUSTRIAL

— MILITARY

— MUSEUM

— PARK

— PRIVATE RESIDENCE

— RELIGIOUS

— SCIENTIFIC

— TRANSPORTATION

— OTHER

4 AGENCY

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS (if applicable)

Katmai National Park and Preserve

STREET & NUMBER

P. O. Box 7

CITY, TOWN

King Salmon

☒ — VICINITY OF

Alaska 99613

STATE

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC

National Park Service files, Alaska Regional Office

STREET & NUMBER

2525 Gambell Street, Room 107

CITY, TOWN

Anchorage, Alaska 99503-2892

STATE

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

List of Classified Structures, National Park Service

DATE

June 1976

☒ FEDERAL — STATE — COUNTY — LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR

SURVEY RECORDS

National Park Service, Alaska Regional Office

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

☐ EXCELLENT
☒ GOOD
☐ FAIR

☐ DETERIORATED
☐ RUINS
☐ UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

☐ UNALTERED
☒ ALTERED

CHECK ONE

☒ ORIGINAL SITE
☐ MOVED DATE N A

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Fure's cabin is about 100 feet back from the water on the north shore of the Bay of Islands, Naknek Lake, North Arm, at the start of the portage trail to Grosvenor Lake. The site consists of a cabin, windmill tower, storage shed, remains of a dory, and an outhouse. Dates of construction for the windmill tower, shed, dory, and outhouse are not available. Ownership fell to National Park Service upon the death of Roy Fure in 1962. The cabin is presently used as a patrol cabin; it is not open to the public. Structures at the site are described below.

1. Fure's cabin is a log cabin with a single room, measuring about 15' x 20'. Logs for construction of the cabin are evidently from the immediate vicinity. All the wood was cut with hand tools and the craftsmanship is of exceptional quality. The walls are hand-hewn squared logs with dovetail notching at the corners. The roof contains planking made from split logs, covered with a layer of tin. Split logs also form the floor. Furnishings include a woodburning stove, a bed, built-in shelves, and paraphernalia. Minor alternations, mainly the addition of a screen door and wooden shutters, were made to the cabin sometime between 1976 and 1982. These alterations are in keeping with the character of the cabin. The cabin may have had a sod roof in earlier years; the tin for the roof was brought to the site about 1930. While the date of construction is not certain, it is believed to be 1916, and was certainly before 1926. The condition of the cabin is good. (Photographs attached.)

2. A windmill tower, standing about 50' high and measuring about 15' x 15', is about 20' north of the cabin. The windmill itself is gone. The inside of the tower was used for storage and a great many artifacts are stored in the tower, including barrels, bottles, tools, animal traps, food, wooden boxes, clothing, and a few documents. Construction of the tower is of wood planing and sheet metal. Condition of the tower is good.

3. A storage shed for lumber, measuring about 4' x 15' and standing about 4' high, is about 50' south of the cabin. This structure consists of 2x4 studding and a tin roof. It was built without walls. Condition of the shed is good.

4. The remains of Mr. Fure's dory lie on a sandy beach west of the cabin. More nearly in front of the cabin is an area that appears to have been dug out for use as a boat pullout. The dory is in ruins.

5. An outhouse is about 20' southeast of the cabin. It is constructed of planed lumber and poles. The condition is good.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMAN	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	Craftsmanship
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
 Fure's Cabin is significant in that it reflects excellent craftsmanship and gives evidence of the lifestyle of many early 20th-century non-native Alaskans. While the cabin itself best demonstrates the craftsmanship and architectural aspects of the site's significance, all the structures and historic paraphernalia at the site are important in demonstrating the lifestyle of Roy Fure, a trapper-pro prospector.

The level of craftsmanship achieved on the cabin is exceptional. Overall dimensions of the structure vary little more than one-half inch at opposing wall elevations— remarkable considering the age of the building. All the logs used in the building were hewn by hand to a rectangular shape; they also are dimensionally consistent. Joints between wall logs and at dovetailed corners were carefully crafted to fit tightly and are still tight today; little chinking was required or used. The cabin's fine and careful construction is evidenced by its excellent state of preservation despite its being uninhabited for twenty years in a harsh environment.

Certain aspects of the cabin, mainly the dovetailed corners and handhewn roof and floor slabs, appear to show Russian or Scandinavian influence in Alaskan architecture. This detailing is similar to construction techniques used in a Russian Orthodox Church in the Lake Clark region of Alaska (the Kejik Church), and the Russian Bishop's House, a National Historic Landmark in Sitka, Alaska. Mr. Fure was a Lithuanian-Russian and must have learned methods of construction in his homeland, as these methods are rare in Alaska. This is the only cabin in the Katmai area constructed in this fashion (with the possible exception of another cabin constructed by Mr. Fure, which has not been examined as yet).

Fure's Cabin exemplifies the early 20th-century trapper-pro prospector lifestyle and gives evidence of the activities and lifestyle of Roy Fure. The site has the number and kinds of outbuildings characteristic of trapper-pro prospector sites built in many regions of Alaska during this time period: a one-room log cabin, elevated cache, wood shed, and outhouse. The construction materials, log and split-logs, rather than milled lumber, are also typical of the era in which the cabin was built.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

1. "Archeological Investigations of Inland and Coastal Sites of the Katmai National Monument, Alaska," by Wilbur A. Davis (National Park Service, 1954).
2. List of Classified Structures Inventory, Robert Carper, DSC, NPS; 1976.
3. Interviews with Mike Shapsnikoff, Bob Hatfield, and Victor Munson, Naknek, Alaska; June 1982.
4. Park files, Katmai National Park and Preserve, King Salmon, Alaska.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 2.4

UTM REFERENCES

A 10.5 13.5 92.5 0 16.5 10.5 7.0 0
ZONE EASTING NORTHING

B
ZONE EASTING NORTHING

C
ZONE EASTING NORTHING

D
ZONE EASTING NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

SEE ATTACHED CONTINUATION SHEET.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
N.A.			

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
N.A.			

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Joaglin Estus, Historian

July 16, 1984

ORGANIZATION

National Park Service

271-4165

STREET & NUMBER

2525 Gambell Street, Room 107

CITY OR TOWN

Anchorage, Alaska 99503-2892

STATE

12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES

NO

NONE

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The evaluated level of significance is National State Local.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

TITLE

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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The historic paraphernalia and furnishings, including traps, axes, tools, built-in wood shelves, cardboard boxes flattened to cover interior walls, and a wood cookstove are characteristic of a trapper-pro prospector residence, though the quality and number of items show touches of a more permanent nature than most. A number of artifacts are inventions or modifications made by a person with little cash income far from commercial outlets, and whose subsistence was largely from nature. These include a lamp shade made of tree bark, gas-cans flattened for use as roofing, and a shower nozzle made from a bacon can.

Fure lived in San Francisco before moving to Alaska.¹ The Alaska Packer's Association recruited and transported workers from San Francisco each summer season and Fure was probably one of the thousands lured to Alaska to fish commercially or work in fish canneries or salteries.²

There are conflicting reports about the year Fure moved to the Bay of Islands. In 1954 archeologists conducting research in the area interviewed Fure. According to their report Fure lived below Chignik, Alaska, in 1912, but moved to the present Katmai National Park and Preserve shortly thereafter. He described several villages in the area to them, from first-hand experience beginning in 1914, and from hearsay knowledge for the years prior to that-- which leads one to believe he moved to the region in 1914.³

In 1938, however, the National Park Service investigated Fure's right to land within the then monument, and the investigator cited a later date for Fure's arrival. A.C. Kinsley, Special Agent, Mount McKinley National Monument, reported that Fure moved into the Katmai region about 1926, and that his wife, Fannie, lived there only two years, 1926-1927, before moving to Kodiak.⁴ Other National Park Service records indicate he moved to the Katmai area in 1916.⁵

At any rate, Fure and his wife Fannie Olson, an Aleut from Naknek, settled at the Bay of Islands and had two children, a son Alexander and a daughter Nola, born in the 1920's.⁶ About 1941 Alexander Fure helped his father build another cabin at American Creek, where Roy Fure was reportedly doing some occasional prospecting.⁷

Pay receipts, oral interviews, and the artifacts at the site indicate Fure worked at several occupations on a temporary or seasonal basis--as a trapper, prospector, carpenter, cannery-worker, laborer, and fisherman. He was described as a person handy with wood and machinery, and a good carpenter. He had a wind generator, a windmill, a radio, and a plethora of tools at the cabin. To obtain supplies, he used a dory in summer and skis in winter to travel 55 miles to Naknek and the nearest commercial establishments. In Naknek and South Naknet area he had several friends with whom he'd stay when in town.⁸

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Writing from a hospital on September 4, 1962, Fure authorized his daughter Nola and his son-in-law Bobby Hoffman to use and live in his three cabins, including the one at the Bay of Islands, the cabin at American Creek, and another one located outside the monument boundaries.¹⁰ Because he was a citizen of Russia and had never obtained United States citizenship, however, ownership of the cabins at American Creek and the Bay of Islands reverted to National Park Service upon his death in October, 1962.¹¹

Fure's cabin remains in good condition with a great many artifacts still at the site. The relative isolation of the site, far from any major population centers and accessible only by float plane or boat, has preserved the integrity of the site. At least one bear over the years, however, and a few people have entered the cabin and disturbed then rearranged historic objects.¹² Park rangers use the cabin while on patrols.

The National Park Service has developed a stabilization plan for the building. Stabilization work is scheduled to begin in the summer of 1985.

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

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1. ~~Mike Shapsnikoff, Victor Monsen, interviews with Joaquin Estus, Brooks Camp and Naknek, Alaska, June, 1982.~~

2. Monsen to Estus, June, 1982. For more information on the history of the Katmai area, see: John A. Hussey, Embattled Katmai: A History of Katmai National Monument, (San Francisco: National Park Service, 1971). An overview of the fishing industry in particular is given in James E. Hawkins, Eliabeth A. Daugherty, "The Silver Fleece: An Economic Study of the Bristol Bay Region," (Alaska Rural Development Board, Juneau: 1958) pp 3-4. The records of the Alaska Packer's Association, Alaska Historical Library, Juneau, Alaska, provide more specific information on the industry.

3. Wilbur A. Davis, with assistance of James W. Leach, "Archeological Investigations of Inland and Coastal Sites of the Katmai National Monument, Alaska," (Unpublished manuscript, National Park Service, Alaska Regional Office, Anchorage, Alaska, March 4, 1954) p. 69.

4. A.C. Kinsley, Special Agent, Division of Investigations, Mount McKinley National Park, to Commissioner, General Land Office, Jan. 18, 1940, Park files, Katmai National Park and Preserve, King Salmon, AK.

5. Merrill J. Mattes, Chief, Office of History and Historic Architecture, Western Service Center, National Park Service, to General Superintendent, Alaska Cluster Office, National Park Service, Feb. 11, 1970; Superintendent, Mount McKinley National Park, to Regional Director, Western Region, Jan. 6, 1964 (National Park Service files, Katmai National Park and Preserve, King Salmon, Alaska).

6. Kinsley, p.3.

7. Monsen to Estus, June, 1982.

8. Bob Hatfield, Victor Monsen, Mike Shapsnikoff, interviews with Joaquin Estus, Brooks Camp and Naknek, Alaska, June, 1982.

9. Roy Fure, letter "To Whom it May Concern," Sept. 4, 1962, (Park files, Katmai National Park and Preserve, King Salmon, AK).

10. Thomas F. Flynn, Jr., Director, Western Region, National Park Service, to U.S. Senator E.C. Bartlett, Park files, Katmai National Park and Preserve, King Salmon AK, Kinsley.

11. David E. Bogart, Park Ranger, Mount McKinley National Park, to Nola L. Hoffman, Park files, Katmai National Park and Preserve, King Salmon, AK, January 29, 1984.

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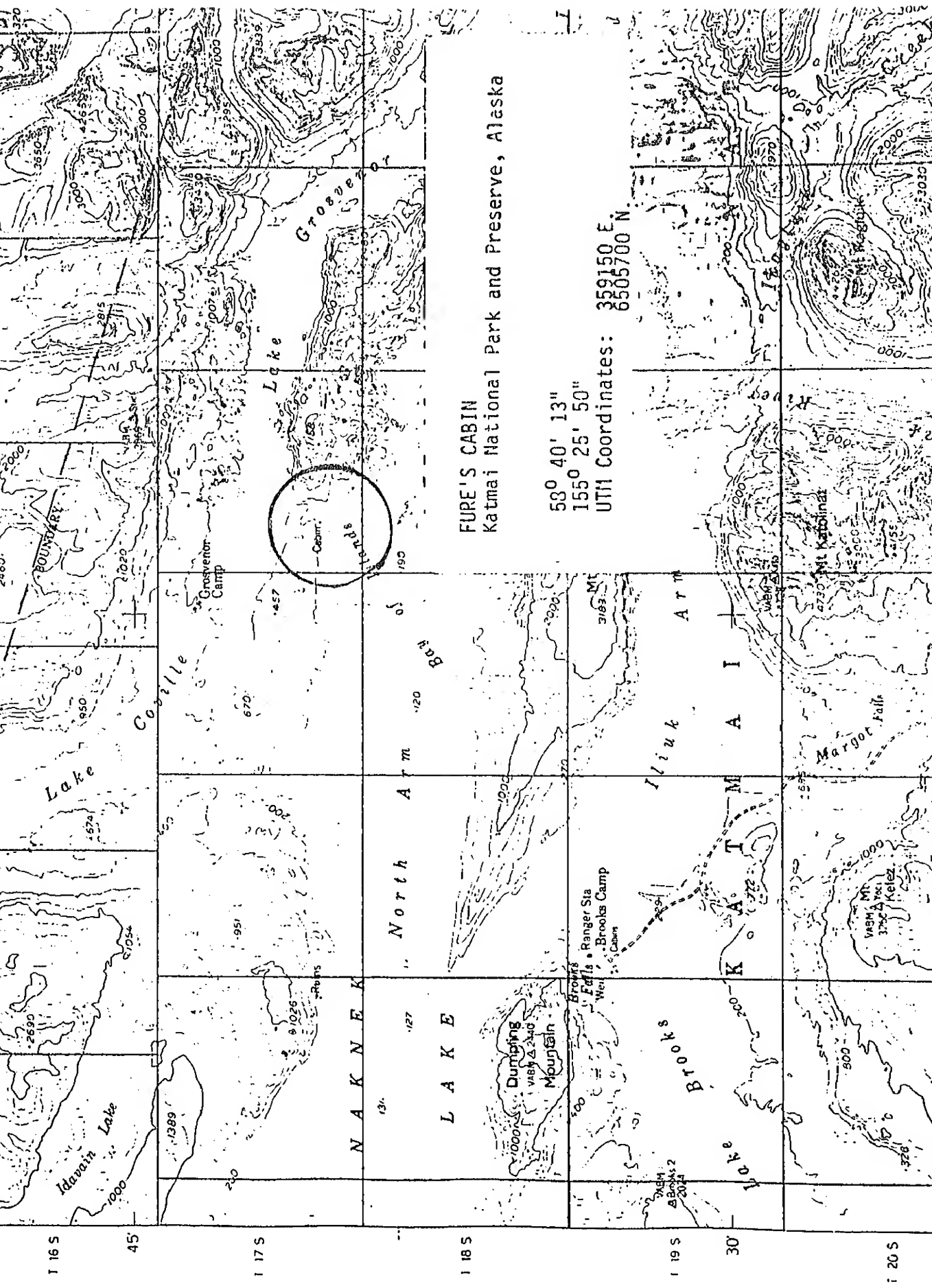
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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 10

PAGE 1

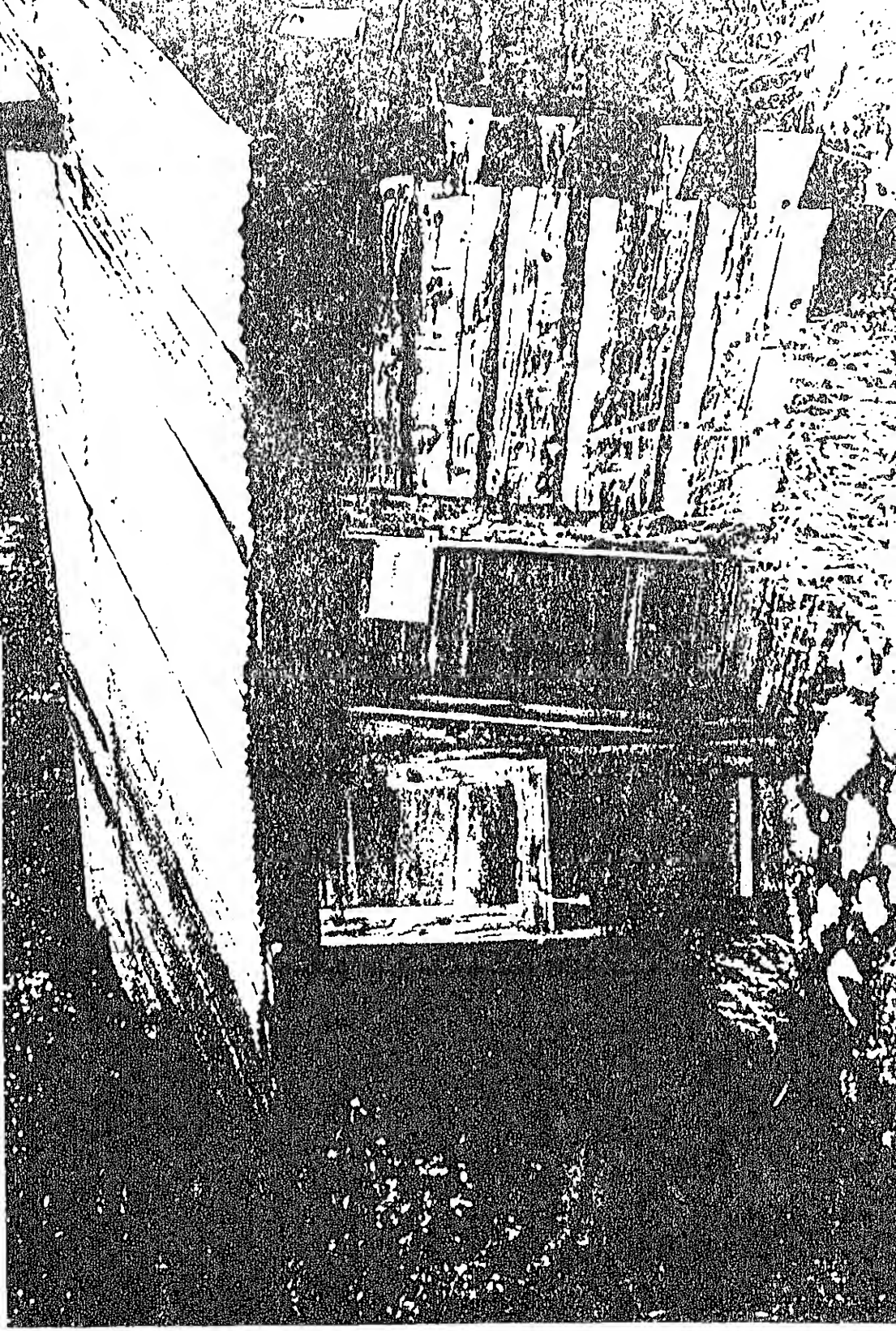
The site is a 2.4 acre area located at approximately 58 40' 13"N, 155 25' 50" W on the north shore of the Bay of Islands. Boundaries are commencing at a point (approximate UTM Coordinates: 6505670 N, 359250 E), at mean high water 115 feet N 55 00' E. from the start of the Portage Trail from the Bay of Islands to Grosvenor Lake thence 240 feet N 20 00' W, thence 240 feet S 70 00' W, (roughly parallel to the shore), thence 440 feet S 20 00' W, to a point approximately 110 feet from shore, thence 110 feet N 70 00' E, thence 425' N 55 00' E (along the shoreline) to the point of beginning. (See attached map and drawing.)

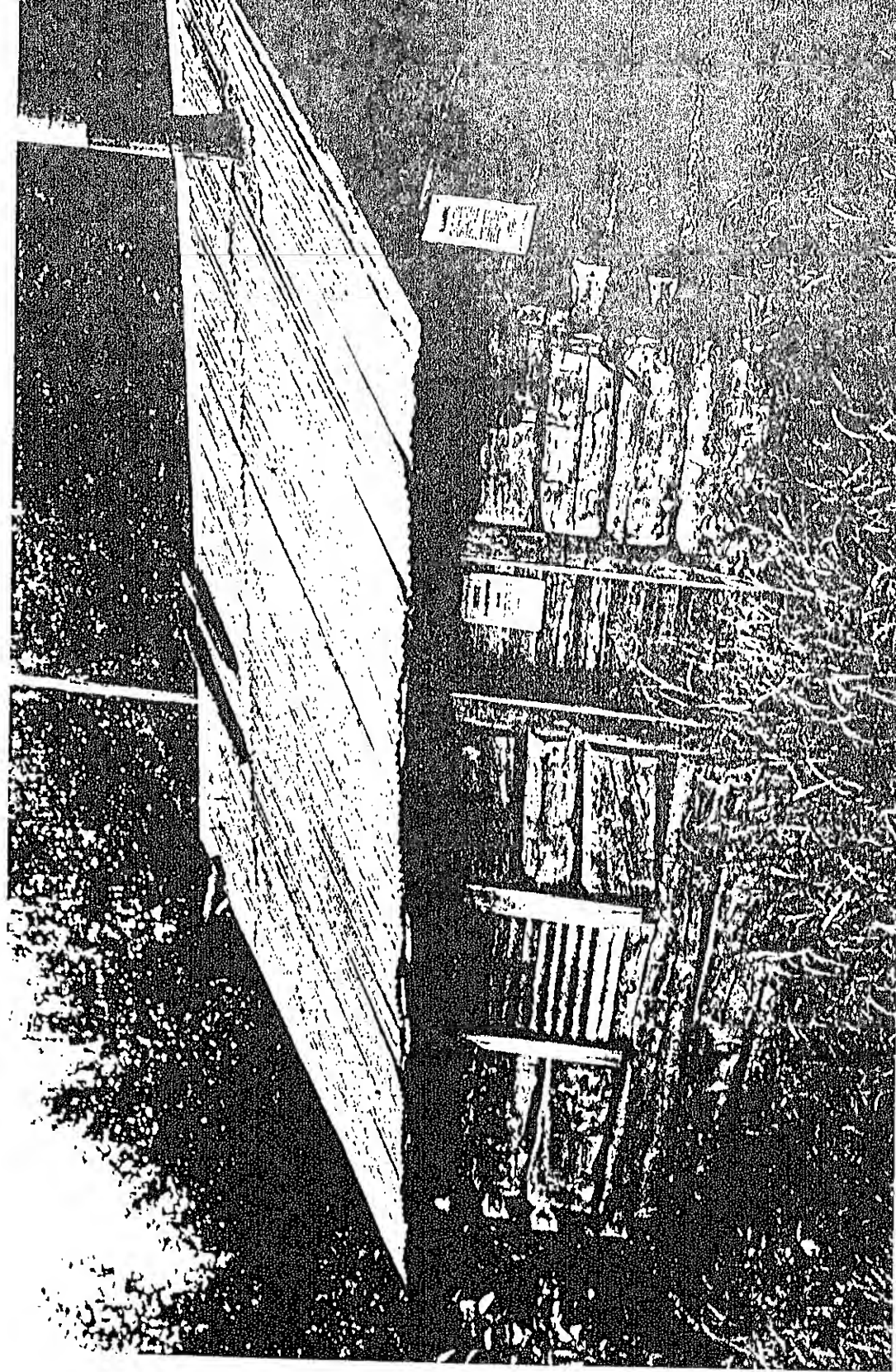


FURE'S CABIN
Katmai National Park and Preserve, Alaska

53° 40' 13"
155° 25' 50"
UTM Coordinates: 359150 E.
6505700 N.

FIRE'S CABIN, Katmai National Park and Preserve
Alaska. Front of cabin facing southeast.
National Park Service photo, June, 1982.
Negative filed: Klondike Gold Rush National
Park, Skagway, AK (Regional Architect's files).

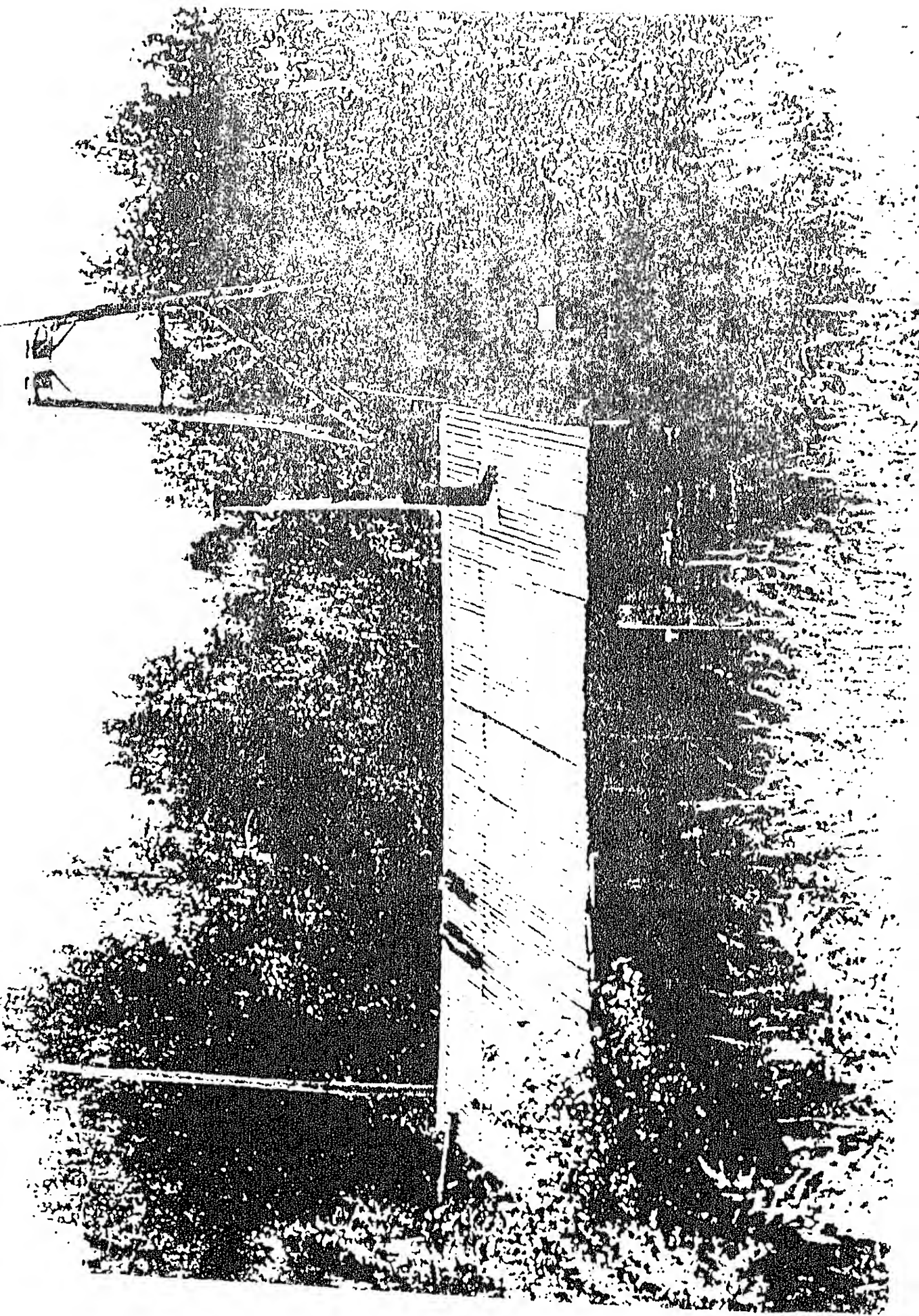


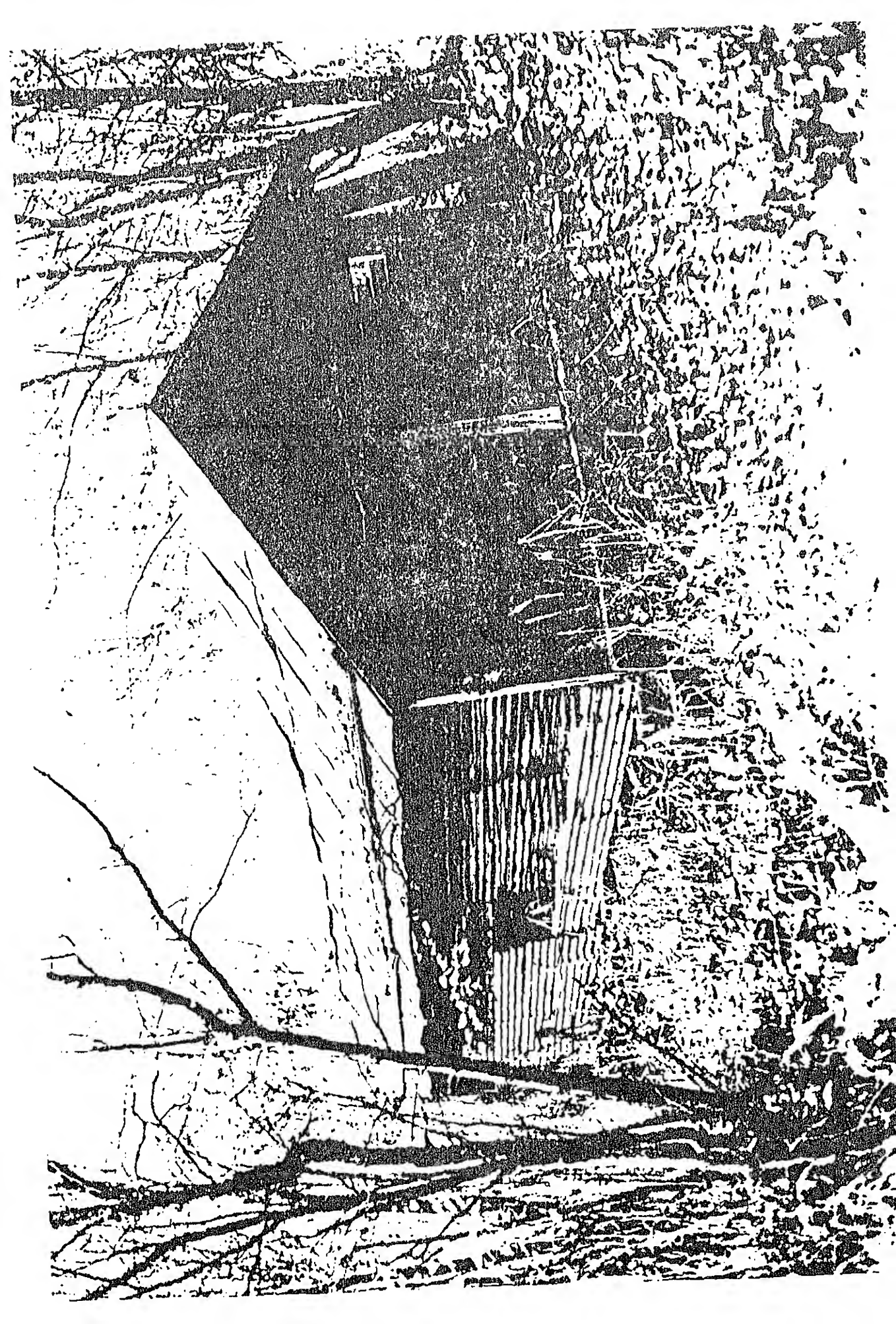


FURE'S CABIN, Katmai National Park and Preserve, Alaska

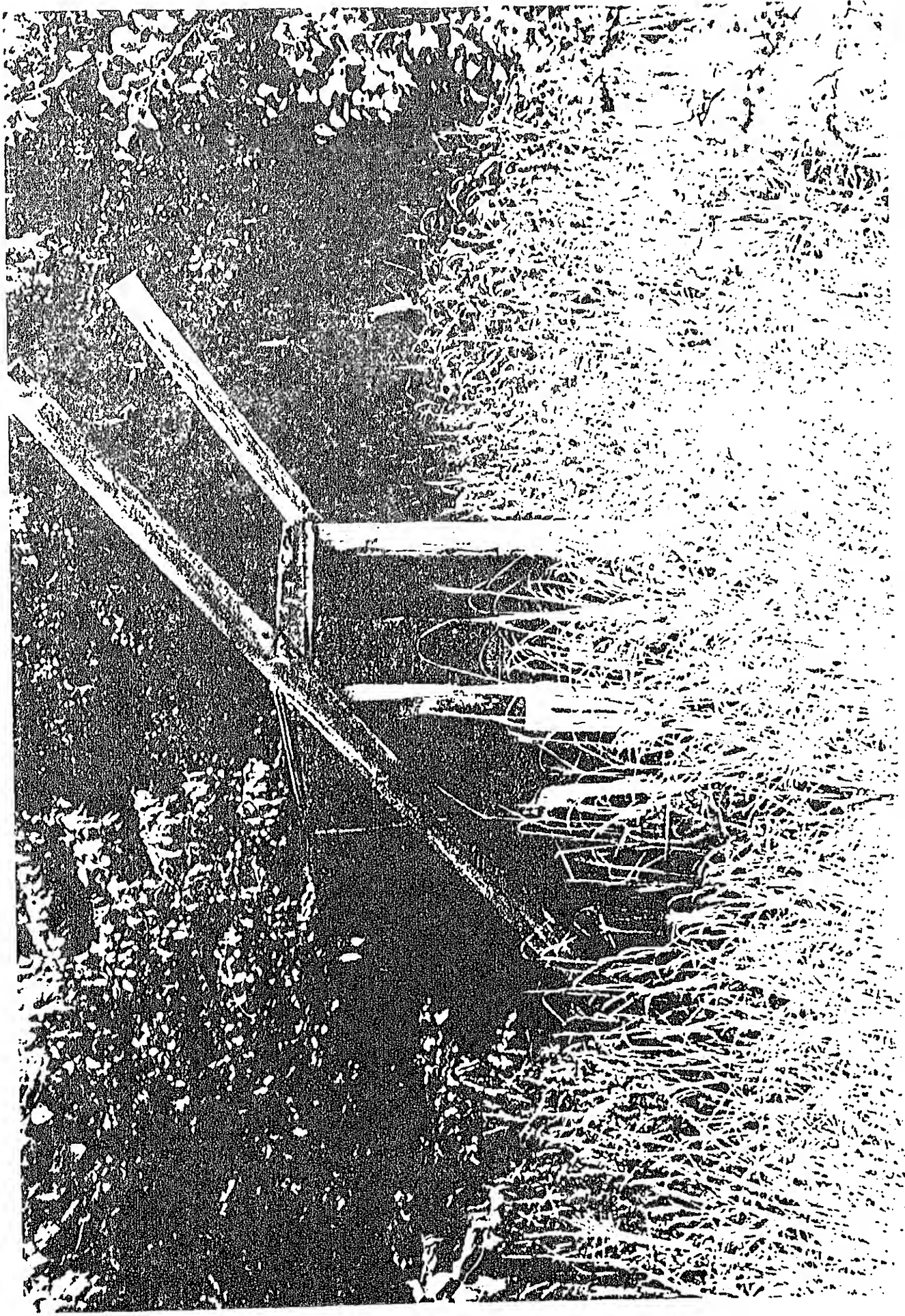


FURE'S CABIN, Katmai National Park and Preserve, Alaska. Front of southeast corner showing log construction details and animal traps. NPS photo, August, 1973. Neg. filed Katmai Park office, King Salmon, Alaska 06612

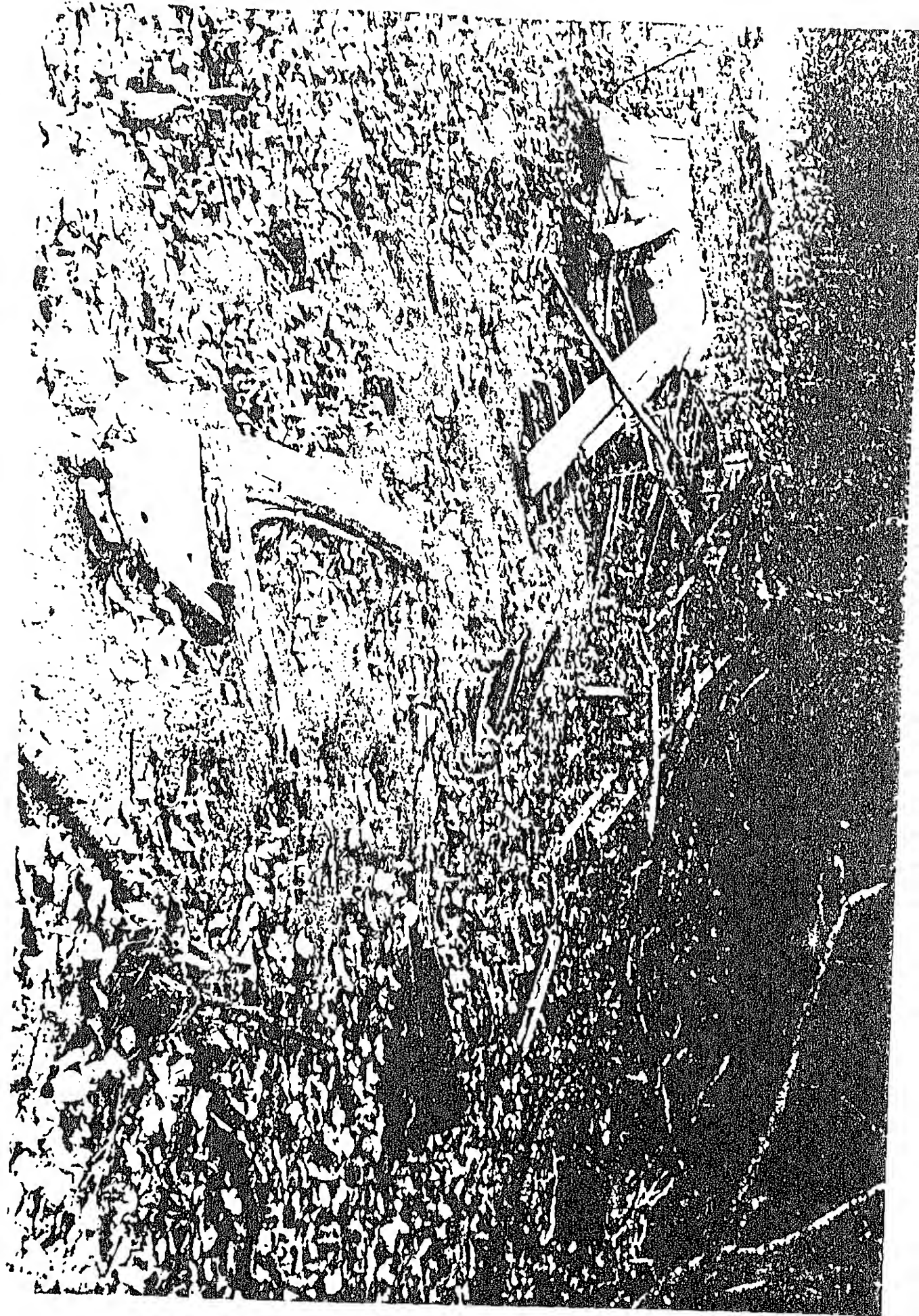




Pure's Cabin, Katmai National Park and
Preserve, Alaska. NW view of storage shed
for lumber. NPS photo, Sept. 1983. Negative
filed at Alaska Regional Office, NPS,
Anchorage, Alaska. J. Estus.



Fure's Cabin, Katmai National Park and Preserve, Alaska. Outhouse located about 20' southeast of cabin. IIPS photo, June, 1983. Negative filed: Regional Architect's files, Klondike Gold Rush IIIIP, Skagway, Ak. D. Snow



Fure's Cabin, Katmai National Park and
Preserve, Alaska. Remains of dory on sandy
beach west of the cabin itself. HPS photo.
Sept. 1963. Neg. filed Alaska Regional Office,
Anchorage, Alaska. J. Estus



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

DENVER SERVICE CENTER

755 Parfet Street

P.O. BOX 25287

Denver, Colorado 80225

SEP 3 1975

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H30-DSC-MH

Memorandum

To: Superintendent, Katmai National Monument

From: Robert Carper, Historical Architect, Historic Architecture Branch
Historic Preservation Division, Denver Service Center

Subject: Fure's Cabin Floor Stabilization

I wish to thank you and the Park staff for the assistance you provided during my recent visit to conduct the survey for the List of Classified Structures program. My report on the findings for Katmai should be complete in the near future.

As you recall, during our discussion of Fure's Cabin, I had volunteered to forward to you suggestions for the stabilization of the floor. Enclosed is a brief description of the approach for the work; however, these suggestions should be considered in light of conditions unique to Katmai. Mike Shapsnikoff has the experience in local construction techniques and climatic factors and can undoubtedly be the best judge on the materials and methods. A copy of our suggestions is being sent to the Regional Associate Director for Professional Services and to the Alaska State Office. Before taking any action, Regional concurrence should be solicited since the building may be eligible for National Register listing and subject to compliance procedures.

We would be interested in your findings and results of the stabilization work and hope the suggestions are helpful. Your efforts to preserve the structure will surely be appreciated by present and future Park staff who use the cabin on patrols as well as visitors who will be able to visualize the history of the Park.


Robert L. Carper

Enclosure

cc:

Assoc. Reg. Director, PS, PNR

State Director, Alaska State Office

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Save Energy and You Serve America!

AMERICAN REVENUE

Katmai National Monument

Description

The southeasterly or front half of the wood plank floor of the cabin settled and become uneven, probably caused by both rotting and settling of the plank supports. The floor is pitched and uneven and at one location there is perhaps a 4 inch difference from the surface of one plank to the adjacent one. A brief investigation at this location gave some clues as to the construction of the supporting members of the flooring. The attached sketches show possible constructions, but these are in part, conjecture, as only a small area beneath the planks could be felt.

If in the original construction an air space was provided below the floor it is now for the most part filled with dirt and rotted wood particles. The underside of the floor planks were hewn flat at each end to provide full bearing area on stringers or ledgers running the length of the cabin, one at the wall and one at the longitudinal center beam. A post was placed under the stringer or ledger; there may be others spaced along its length. However, this post may have been for support of the longitudinal center beam, and is out of place. If such is the case, it seems possible that the plank supporting member may have been a ledger nailed to the center beam. Or rather than a ledger board, the center beam may have been hewn flat to provide bearing for the floor planks.

Initially, dismantling and inspection of this section of the floor will permit the maintenance staff to determine the construction and replacement materials needed. Much of the material preparation can then be done in the shop at Brooks Camp to minimize transporting of equipment to the site in the boat.

Methods and Materials

The coated canvas like covering on this part of the floor is partially gone. Assuming it is bonded in some manner to the planks, it may not be removable without special techniques. Thus, if it cannot be rolled back for reuse of any remaining portions, it may have to be cut along the edges of each plank and allowed to remain.

Each plank should be numbered for positioning with a marker that can be removed or will not be seen. Take up the planks and remove major rot from undersides. Inspect planks to determine those that cannot be reused.

Remove sufficient earth and rotted wood particles to provide an air space below the planks when replaced. Disposal of this material should be in a manner and location to be unobtrusive.

Inspect construction and condition of plank support system to determine what must be replaced. Take measurements for replacement members.

New members can be precut at Brooks Camp and treated with a pentachlorophenol preservative. If feasible, it would be preferable to soak the members in a tank for at least 30 minutes. If not, they should be thoroughly drenched by brushing or spraying, two applications given at least 24 hours apart. Original planks being reused should be allowed to dry before application of preservative. (Note: The preservative may remove the canvas floor covering, in which case a sample should be retained for future reference prior to preservative treatment.) Allow to dry and remove any surface residue before transporting to the cabin.

If bearing for stringers is inadequate, it may be desirable to put in a bed of beach gravel or sand under wood blocking or rock supports. Set and secure new stringers and/or ledger boards. An additional stringer should be placed under the planks at mid-span since the rot has reduced the effective thickness and the earth no longer will support them. (Consideration was given to laying in a 6 mil minimum thickness polyethelene moisture barrier, bringing up vertically against the walls and center beam. However, this standard approach may be detrimental by trapping moisture within the air space under the planks.)

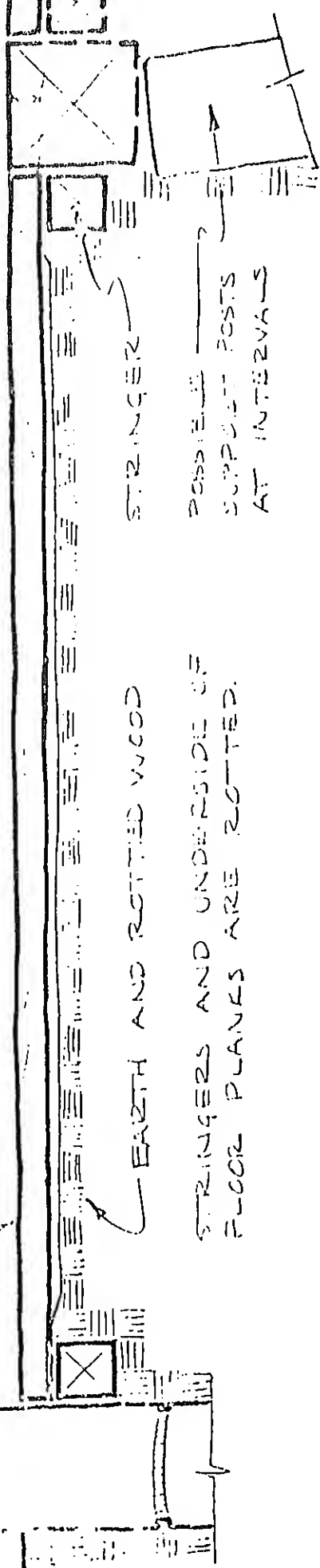
Replace original and new planks in their proper locations and secure in the same manner as originally done (if any).



END VIEW OF
LOG PLANS

HEWN LOG WALL

2" THICK HEWN FLOOR PLANS



EARTH AND ROTTED WOOD

STRINGERS AND UNDERSIDE OF
FLOOR PLANS ARE ROTTED.

STRINGER

POSSIBLE
SUPPORT POSTS
AT INTERVALS

FLOOR SECTION

SHOWING APPARENT CONSTRUCTION AND EXISTING CONDITION

PEURIEU CABIN
KATMAI NATIONAL MONUMENT

0246 12
APPROX. SCALE 1/4" = 1 INCHES

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Hussey, John A., Embattled Katmai: A History of Katmai National Monument San Francisco: National Park Service, 1971.

King Salmon, Alaska. National Park Service, Katmai National Park Preserve files.

Interviews:

Bob Hatifeld, Brooks Camp, June, 1982.

Victor Monsen, Naknek, June 1982.

Mike Shopsnikoff, Brooks Camp, June 1982.